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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
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In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Emperor William has suppressed the use of French words on the bill of fare at his state dinners.

New York will hold a big tobacco exhibition this winter. There are 500,000 retail tobacco dealers in the United States and 500,000 workers interested in the manufacture of smoking and chewing tobacco.

Cassell's Magazine of Art makes the unexpected statement that "A large volume might be filled with an account of the inherited art treasures of the south, and especially the family portraits, many of which are the work of famous masters."

The county courthouse at Pittsburg, Penn., cost nearly $3,000,000. The tower rises to a heighth of 420 feet. It has a bridge over which the prisoners pass between the courtrooms and the jail, which is modeled after the famous "Bridge of Sighs" in Venice.

Earthquakes in Mexico and China, floods and tornadoes in America and Europe, and yellow fever marching on—all this is sad enough, philosophizes the Atlanta Constitution, but this is a big world and it must have its share of storm as well as its share of sunshine.

It is proposed to hold a world's Sunday school convention in London next June. If this convention is held it will be made up of delegates from all parts of the world, and a ship will be chartered which will take three hundred delegates to London from this country alone.

The New York Times says: "On the Continent everywhere is subordinated to the immense military manœuvres. Practically half the Princes of Europe are playing at mimic warfare. Those who have no armies of their own are visiting the camps of those who have. Never before has such a colossal massing of troops occurred in time of peace. There are rumors that the French cavalry is not so good as had been hoped. Some riders fell off their horses in front of the President's stand yesterday.

Dr. Tanner, the fasting crank, has a new fad, according to the New York Herald. He claims to have discovered that in the "indecent criminal haste" showed by Americans in burying their dead many persons were put under ground alive. In other words, that putting persons on ice and other practices of the undertaker prevent the discovery of cases of "suspended animation." The doctor believes that man can hibernate; that trances are merely seasons of hiberation and he expects to be able to discover a true test to be applied to every human body supposed to be dead in order to ascertain with certainty if the vital spark has fled.

At the meeting of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents in Brooklyn a resolution was adopted discountenancing the use of fences and hedges. The convention included representatives from nearly all the large cemeteries in the country. Some of the members advocated that mounds over graves should be dispensed with, on the ground that stone markers were sufficient. There might perhaps be a little elevation of the ground over the grave, but not enough to prevent the convenient use of the mowing machine. Paths, it was urged, should be formed by a slight depression of the ground and covered with growing grass to be mowed by a machine along with the lot itself. The lawn system was in favor with almost all the members.

The journal of the Military Service Institution contains an especially interesting paper by Lieutenant-Colonel Henry M. Lazelle. Colonel Lazelle says that the habit of Westerners is to discount stories of Indian jugglers, but the facts are every bit as marvellous as the tallest stories of travellers. Their skill cannot be exaggerated. Some of the simplest tricks are the most wonderful. They give their performances in the open air on the bare ground without any possible aid from the complex machinery that plays such a part in all occidental legerdemain. He says, "I was given two balls the size of a hickory nut to hold in my hand, and myself covered them with a thin wooden cup perfectly empty. On raising the cup a moment after I found three balls there exactly like the first. These and similar performances, witnessed for an hour or so, made me a little nervous, and I imagined I smelt sulphur."

The mother of the Emperor of China is no longer regent, and so, free from the cares of State, has turned frolicsome. This fact, which will merely interest the world at large, fills with deep alarm her Imperial Majesty's Chinese boatmen, and this is why. To amuse herself the Empress plays a game which only Chinese can call by its name, which sounds like mon hei rha, and is a sort of tag played in the dark. Latterly her Majesty, not content with playing in a big dark room, has been playing on the big lake in the palace grounds without any lights, one boat trying to catch another in the darkness. On this account the boatmen object. Some have run away and others are begging leave to resign, for Chinese law is severe, and they cannot refuse to race their imperial mistress around in the dark, though boatmen who might drown her, however unwilling, know that a painful death would be devised for themselves and all their families.

Silver and Gold.

Farewell my little sweetheart,
Now fare you well and free;
I claim from you no promise,
You claim no vows from me.
The reason why?—the reason
Right well we can uphold—
I have too much of silver,
And you've too much of gold!

A puzzle, this, to worldings,
Whose love to lucre flies,
Who think that gold to silver
Should count as mutual prize!
But I'm not avaricious,
And you're not sordid-souled;
I have too much of silver,
And you've too much of gold.

Upon our heads the reason
Too plainly can be seen;
I am the Winter's bond-slave,
You are the Summer's queen;
Too few the years you number,
Too many I have told;
I have too much of silver,
And you've too much of gold.

You have the rose for token,
I have dry leaf and rime;
I have the sobbing vesper,
You, morning bells at chime.
I would that I were younger,
(And you grew never old)—
Would I had less of silver,
But you no less of gold!

A RECEIPT FOR A WIFE.

Harris Holbrook, college graduate of a week, prospecting around in harum-scarum fashion to work off some exuberant sense of freedom, did not count upon an adventure when he ascended the roof of the old brown church where the workmen were chipping and hammering and jabbering. He had climbed up for a view of the buildings of the city and "the glory of them."

He was a good-looking, compactly-built fellow in a cool linen suit, as he balanced himself up on the staging, indolently, and exchanged civil words with the workmen. His eyes came back from Trinity and the "New South" to his immediate surroundings. A park and two tall family hotels bounded three sides of the church. Directly below him were the roofs of dwellings with blooming back yards. The staging extended up to the brown east wing, which folded itself against the body of the church. From his point of view he could look into the back third story window of the wing, which had been converted into a homelike boarding house. He had a fleeting glimpse of airy muslin draperies, which betokened a feminine occupant. His curiosity was excited at once. He could see pictures hung low against a delicate wall paper, a well-filled bookcase, and a pale green and salmon carpet. A writing desk littered with papers stood near the farther window.

He was weaving a bit of romance around the occupant when a shapely arm and shoulder appeared in the window next him, and a slim white hand which he could have almost touched drew down the curtain quickly.

Feeling as if his curiosity had been rebuked, he turned and walked along the staging slowly to the rear of the church. As he retraced his steps he had another glimpse of the arm and shoulder clothed in cool lavender at the desk, writing, but he could see nothing of the face except the tip of a pink ear, and brown frizzes stirring in the breeze over her temples. He felt something of the student recklessness of his sophomore period urging him to vault into the room from his perch and apologize afterward for the intrusion. He had been invulnerable to the smiles of "sweet girl graduates," but he was possessed to make the acquaintance of this denizen of the wing under the church eaves, who kept out of his range of vision and gave him no chance for a bit of sly flirtation.

She had an atmosphere. He felt its influence in widening circles around him. He half believed she was not pretty. Pretty women were not apt to have this magnetic, far-reaching atmosphere. He could see the arm moving as she wrote. Was she novelist, or poet, or copyist? he wondered.

He directed his glass over the city and watched the window, alternately. Presently he could see the pen laid down, impatiently, it seemed. Then the shoulders and frizzes disappeared from the desk and soon he felt sure he heard her door open and shut. She had gone out.

"If it wasn't for the eyes of these workmen I'd climb into the room and leave a note on her desk, or a couplet to her shoulder and frizzes," he thought daringly.

Just then a paper sailed out through the window, whirling and turning summersaults as if mad with delight in its mission. It circled round the chimney on a roof below, peeped into a skylight, dipped down like a bird upon a vine creeping over a trellis in the yard, flew back to the open window as if to return home, changed its mind and gyrated within range of the linen-clad figure with a tantalizing "catch-me-if-you-can" expression. At the risk of losing his balance, he captured the half sheet of note, with words upon it, and was debating whether to read or not read, lest he should encroach upon a private matter, when he became aware that it was merely a prosaic receipt for some money paid to Brown & Co., furniture dealers, by Kate Goosechase.

Goosechase! ye gods! The name was like a dash of ice water. Could it belong to the graceful arm and shoulder and crimpling brown hair? Should he make the paper an excuse for calling to return it? But he couldn't make up his mind to ask for Miss Goosechase. The romance seemed to be oozing out of his little adventure. Perhaps it didn't belong to her. It seemed to be an insult to the shoulder and pink ear tip to couple them with such a name.

Suddenly he remembered he was to meet his cousin Bertha at the depot on the 11 30 train. There was no time to spare. He slipped the paper into his linen vest pocket and hurried down to the street. In the excitement that followed Bertha's arrival and the drives and harbor excursions to be planned he forgot Miss Goosechase and the folded receipt, which bided its time quietly in the unused linen vest pocket until Harris and the rest of the Holbrook family got back in September from their summer sojourn in their "cottage by the sea."

The very first night he got back to the city he dreamed he was standing on the pale green and salmon carpet of the pretty room under the church eaves, trying to compose a poem to the lavender-draped divinity of the place, and racking his brain to find a word that would rhyme gracefully with Goosechase. He awoke with a feeling that, either directly or indirectly, his dream was to meet with verification.

A week passed. Harris's chamber was to be newly furnished, and he set out one morning, commissioned to select something that would satisfy his rather fastidious taste. As he walked up the large furniture rooms of Brown & Co. he caught sight of a roll of carpeting, the identical pattern of that in the chamber of the brown wing. Deciding that it would suit his chamber also, he passed along looking at furniture, and balancing the comparative merits of oak and walnut.

He stood before a pretty dressing case, that took his fancy, testing the truthfulness of the oval mirror, as it reflected his embrowned face and clear blue eyes, when he heard voices on the right, near him, the owners being hidden by a tall cabinet.

"Mr. Brown, I am positive I paid that instalment,' a clear, decided feminine voice was saying.

"Durell says he knows nothing about it. He keeps the books, you know," returned an unpleasant masculine voice. "It is strange you cannot show the receipt, if you had one."

"I did have a receipt," returned the first voice, slightly tremulous, yet with a touch of defiance. 'I went out that morning I paid it, feeling annoyed with the noise of the workmen repairing the church, and carelessly left the window open near the desk where the receipt was lying. It must have blown out, for I never saw it afterward.

"You must produce the receipt, Miss Goosechase, if you expect us to believe you," returned the dealer insolently.

The name made assurance doubly sure to Harris. He wheeled round from the mirror, as he saw the two figures, who had stepped from behind the cabinet, reflected behind him. He overlooked the man and saw only a tall, slight, graceful young lady with a refined, interesting face, which had a flush of something like indignation upon it at present.

"Miss Goosechase!" he questioned, lifting his hat and ignoring the wiry furniture dealer completely.

"Yes," she returned in some surprise.

"I beg pardon. I have overheard your conversation. I was on the roof with the workmen that morning. I caught the receipt that flew out of the window and must apologize for not returning it to you at once. It slipped my memory afterward. You shall have it now without any delay."

The dealer eyed Harris with a half-beaten, half-incredulous look, and the bright, sweet smile with which Miss Goosechase thanked him banished his dislike of the name forever.

He ascertained that she still occupied the same room, and rode uptown in some excitement. He rushed to his room and huddled out the linen suit with fear and trembling lest the receipt should not be forthcoming. He waltzed across the room with an imaginary partner when he found it folded away in the small vest pocket. It seemed to wink at him knowingly as he unfolded it. The suit had not been worn on account of some misfit since that morning on the church roof.

He would not trust to the mail, and within an hour he delivered the paper to her in the pleasant parlor of the brown wing of the old church.

"I was paying for my room furniture on instalments," she remarked with a smile. "I thought the firm was fair and square in its dealings, but it seems there is something wrong. I cannot thank you sufficiently for tiding me over this unpleasantness."

Harris found her atmosphere so rare and magnetic upon a nearer view that he went out from her with his head turned completely.

She smiled a little when his note came asking permission to call upon her.

So it came about at length that Harris was admitted into the pretty room whose owner had so tantalized him that June morning, and found it permeated with her gracious atmosphere, just as he had expected. They became fast friends. She confided to him her literary ambitions, successes and defeats, and he told her how he was buckling on his business armor in his father's counting room.

Miss Goosechase has lately promised to marry Harris, although she declares archly she is only induced to do so by the opportunity to change the name that has been her cross from childhood. Harris, for a man, seems strangely satisfied with the situation.—[New York Sun.

THE CLAY PIPE.

Moulding an Humble Adjunct of the Smoker's Outfit.

Three Kinds of Clay Enter Into Its Composition.

Nearly all the clay used in the manufacture of clay pipes is obtained at Woodbridge and Amboy, N. J. There there are immense beds and mines, some open and others reached only by deep shafts, where clay is mined in the same manner as coal. Three kinds of clay are mixed together to give the required properties. One kind when mined is nearly as black as coal. This has a very fine grain and gives the pipe the smooth finish. Another kind has an altogether different appearance in the rough state. It is quite white and resembles a piece of cheese. This kind furnishes the tenacity. Without this second kind the other two would not be able to hold together, but would crumble as they dried. The third kind is brown when damp, and stands the burning process well.

These three kinds of clay, without any one of which the composition would be incomplete, are the only ingredients of a clay pipe. Clay is brought to this city, says the Syracuse Herald, by the canal boat and stored away in the cellar. In preparing the clay for the workshop it is first put into a huge vat to soak. About equal parts of the three kinds are used. This is allowed to stand from twelve to twenty hours, according to the length of time the clay has been exposed to the air and hardened. When it has been soaked enough it is shovelled into a huge pugmill. The pugmill looks like an old-fashioned churn. A horse is hitched to the end of a bar, while the other end is set into a pivot in the centre of a huge upright cylinder. To the pivot, which revolves as the horse is driven around in a circle, is attached twelve heavy knives about three inches broad. These knives are slightly turned up, and, as they pass around through the mass, mix the different kinds of clay and force it down and out a four by six inch hole at the bottom. The clay oozing from the bottom is cut into huge bricks called "babbitts," and stored away until wanted.

Great care must be taken not to let these babbitts dry too much, or they will have to be soaked and ground over again. The babbitts or bricks of the prepared clay, which look like black loaves of bread, are taken to the moulding room and there soaked again to bring it back to the proper moulding temper. Then comes the part of the labor that would delight a child. A workman takes a knife and cuts the babbitts into pieces about an inch square and six or eight inches long. These he works and rolls them on a board with his hands, and ending up with a dexterous clip turns out a roll of soft, pliable clay with a knob at one end like a pipe bowl. These rolls are laid out on a rack and partly dried again. They are again soaked and passed to the moulding machines. The moulder holds a medium-sized piece of wire in his right hand, and sticking the point into the small end of the roll, with his left he works the clay on the wire, after the manner of drawing on a glove. The roll with the wire still sticking out the smaller end is put into an iron mould of the required shape and the two sides of the mould snapped together.

The mould is then put into the machine with the top of the knob, which will soon be the bowl, up. A lever is pulled down, and the smooth, round end of an iron rod forced into the mass, forming the bowl. As the lever is let go of, it flies up of its own weight and a spring knife passes across the large end of the mould, cutting off the waste clay that remains on the top of the bowl. The mould is opened immediately, the wire drawn out and the pipe placed on a rack to dry. These half finished pipes are allowed to stand just long enough to dry the oil with which the mould is lubricated, and are then passed to a girl who trims off the seams where the two halves of the mould come together. The soft, damp pipes are then allowed to dry thoroughly.

The burning kiln is about 8 feet in diameter and 10 feet high and built of fire brick. The pipes are carefully packed in heavy earthen sagers about 10 inches in diameter and 10 or 12 inches deep, and these sagers are piled up in tiers with hot air flues between each tier. About 325 gross of pipes are burned at a time. The burning process requires a white heat and it must be maintained from 10 to 14 hours. About 36 hours are required to cool the furnace. After the pipe has become thoroughly cool, the small end is dipped into a solution, the composition of which is a secret, to glaze the mouthpiece, otherwise, until the pipe had been used some time, the lips would stick to it unpleasantly. The pipes are packed in one, two and three gross boxes with shavings to prevent breakage, and shipped to the wholesaler. There are about 150 different styles of pipes and, as a rule, 10 different kinds are packed in a box.

Three of the admirers of a pretty Burlington girl called on her the same evening, and as she answered the bell in person for the fourth call she took the opportunity of hanging a placard on the door bell---"This is my busy night."

Knowledge of Human Nature.

The bosses who superintended the excavations for Yale College's new building showed a curious wisdom in handling their men. The rivalry between the Italian and Irish laborers is very strong, and their bosses make a practical use of the race prejudice. The New Haven Times describes the process, thus: In digging it is often necessary to dig so deeply that the men are placed in layers. At the bottom the overseer places two stout, strapping young Irishmen; just above them a couple of Italians who are good workers, then two more Irishmen, and so on until the surface of the ground is reached. The two Irishmen at the bottom, feeling a contempt for the inhabitants of Italy above them, shovel like Trojans, in order to load up the Italians with more work than they can do. The Italians, between two layers of Irishmen, have every incentive to shovel in order to knock out the Celts. The overseer stands above and keeps order. The only difficulty is that the side which is getting worsted usually makes pretense for getting up a quarrel, and the workers come to blows. A continual war of words is waged, and the Italian and Celtic gibberish that is flying around loose under the old Yale elms is a poor substitute for the Greek and Latin roots that the staid old trees have been wont to hear.

A Confiding Sheriff.

Apropos of Nantucket, Mass., one hears some rather odd sayings and of some quaint happenings there, says R. A. Marr, in Harper's.

"You see we are somewhat out of the way," said one of the islanders, "so tramps seldom trouble us, and it is only when our tourist visitors come that we think of locking our doors at night."

Last fall a man was tried for petty larceny, and sentenced by the judge to three months in jail. A few days after the trial, the judge, accompanied by the sheriff, was on his way to the Boston boat, when they passed a man sawing wood.

The sawyer stopped his work, touched his hat and said, "Good morning, Judge."

The judge looked at him a moment, passed on a short distance, then turned to glance backward, with the question, "Why, sheriff, isn't that the man I sentenced to three months in jail?"

"Yes," replied the sheriff, hesitatingly; "yes, that's the man; but you—you see, judge, we—we haven't got anyone in jail now and we thought it a useless expense to hire somebody to keep the jail for three months just for this one man; so I gave him the jail key and told him that if he would sleep there nights it would be all right."

Comforts for Railway Travelers.

Two improvements which have been suggested in the direction of comfort in railway travel are mentioned in Railway Age. One is the attachment of permanent cinder deflectors at equal distances between the windows of passenger cars. This idea has been extended to placing a large deflector on top of the hood over the platform, which prevents cinders and dust from falling between the cars of a train and pouring in at open doors and windows. The other improvement suggested is the adoption of the English plan of fastening rails to the crossties by bolts that pass through the ties. The hook-headed spike in use in this country often becomes loosened by the rotting of the wood around it, and rises from one-sixteenth to three-eighths of an inch above the base of the rail. This rising is the cause of much of that annoying rattle which it is said foreigners invariably notice on American roads.

Aluminum in Cast Iron.

Several interesting papers were read at a Cleveland (Ohio) convention devoted to mechanical science and engineering. W. J. Keep, C. E., superintendent of the Michigan Stove company of Detroit, read one on "The Influence of Aluminum Upon Cast Iron." He said he had made a large number of tests with ordinary white and gray cast iron by adding aluminum.

He proved that aluminum caused white iron to turn to gray, that it entirely prevented blowholes, increased the strength, took away all tendency to chill, lessened the thickness of scale, softened the iron, increased elasticity, reduced permanent set, and, with white iron increased fluidity. Aluminum reduces shrinkage by its sudden changing of combined carbon to graphite. Substantially all of the aluminum added remains in the metal to exert an influence when remelted.

The Decimal Nickel.

It is not generally known, says the New York Mail and Express, that the five-cent nickel coin of the United States currency is designed with special reference to its use as a unit of measurement or of weight by the decimal system, but it is true. For some reason the metric system, though its use has been legalized in this country, does not "take" with the American people, and it has not come into general use—perhaps never will. If ever it does, the usefulness of this coin will become at once apparent. It is exactly five grammes in weight and two centimetres in diameter. This is of course not an accident, and if there shall be any future change in our system of coinage, other convenient measurements and weights, according to the same system, may very properly be adopted.

About Milk.

Mr. A. H. Fitch, of Hopkinton, Mass., gives this good advice to those farmers who are given to complaining of dealers for putting back milk on their hands:—

If a man is careful to give his cows good feed and clean water, keep his stable clean and his cattle also, strain his milk through something better than a coarse brass wire strainer about two inches square, where every particle of dirt or manure from the first pailful hangs ready to impart its flavor and color to each remaining mess, and, above all, if he cools his milk quickly below 58 degrees and after cooling drives the stoppers tight in full cans and keeps them below 60 degrees till they are delivered, he will have very little sour milk returned except when there is a flush of milk in the market and the dealer thinks he is compelled to distribute it evenly among farmers.

Of course this all implies clean cans, and in this matter farmers are sometimes negligent. Rinse them thoroughly with cool water, wash them thoroughly with hot water and some form of alkali which has no resinous substance with it, rubbing out the creases on the inside; scald them with hot, clean water, and if you wish to be absolutely sure of destroying the last germ, use lime water for a final rinsing and there will be no trouble on this score, unless you should happen to find that the very dirtiest cans were sent back to you, which would be a high compliment to your method of washing. Some of the dealers, however, do their own washing, and the farmers who get their cans are highly favored.

To sum up the whole matter, be nice about the milk, careful about accounts, firm about your demands and fair in your dealings, and your part will be well done, and if the dealers are perfectly honest all trouble about sour milk will be at an end except in June. —[New York Herald.

American Girls Conquering England.

The Duke of Marlborough's marriage to Mrs. Hammersley has caused so much of a stir in England, that British matrons are wondering how they are to guard against the onslaughts of the American female invaders. Modern Society, a widely circulated and well-written paper, calls upon the English girls to retaliate. "The plain fact that American ladies are cutting out most of our Clara Vere de Veres must be faced, and some consolation should be found for those daughters of ancient English houses who behold their best partis carried off by invaders from over the seas. When affairs grow desperate, there is nothing like a bold sortie into the enemy's camp. If New English girls capture old English barons, and graft themselves on an ancient aristocracy, the old English girls, especially those with titles, ought to try reprisals by going out west and looking up all the stray millionaires, railway kings and pork princes within reach. Some of these gentry possess so much gold that Solomon, in all his glory, could not have held mere silver in less esteem; their diamonds rival the noonday sun in splendor; their palaces recall dreams of the 'Arabian Nights;' their clothes and furniture constitute the reserve fund in general conversation when all other topics run short. Their own countrywomen think nothing of them when a British lord comes riding by; but impecunious peers' daughters might view affairs in another light, and prefer the position of extra great lady in some American town to that of one among the many in London. It is only just that the steamers which bring over freights of rich girls to try their luck in the Old World, should return well-laden with personally conducted ladies of rank bound for the United States."

Why He Handles Baggage Gingerly.

"Yes, I had a close call once," said a baggage man to the Atlanta Constitution, "and you can tell by the way I handle these trunks that it had it's effect upon me," and he gently lifted a six-story Saratoga in his car. "I used to be rough and threw baggage around as though it was impossible to injure it, but that is passed now. I'll tell you what cured me. A fellow got on a train at a little way station on the Louisville and Nashville, when I was running on that road, and his trunk, a small cheap affair, excited my contempt, I guess, for I threw it into a corner of the car with all the force that long practice enabled me to give it. I found out what was in that trunk when I got out of the hospital a few weeks later. The end of the baggage car and my head suffered about equally, and I was cured of throwing trunks. That trunk was loaded and I will never forget the closest call I ever had." And the baggage man tenderly trundled a sample case to the other end of the car.

Ran in the Family.

In an Italian garrison there was a private soldier named Ugolino. One of the officers took the soldier aside one day and asked him:

"Are you a descendant of the famous Count Ugolino, about whom Dante wrote?"

"No," replied the soldier; "all my ancestors were poor people."

"I refer to Count Ugolino who was starved to death with his sons in the Tower of Pisa."

"If he didn't get enough to eat very likely he was an ancestor of mine after all," replied the honest soldier. —[Texas Siftings.

Our First Locomotive.

The first locomotive imported into this country was bought in Manchester, England, of the Stephenson Company, by Kirk Boott, for the Boston and Lowell Railroad corporation. It arrived in this country in 1834, and, for convenience of transportation, had been stripped as far as possible, and upon arrival in Boston was placed on several boats of the Middlesex Canal Company and drawn to Lowell. With the locomotive came a planer and tools for building locomotives, and as soon as patterns could be prepared a new locomotive was commenced. The imported machine was put together, and named "The Stephenson," in honor of the builder.

The new engine made at Lowell was named "The Patrick," after the president of the corporation, Patrick T. Jackson. This locomotive was completed three or four days before the Stephenson made its trip. The Stephenson weighed eight tons, and had four wheels, with outside connections. The boiler had 113 tubes, which were small and intended for burning coal; but in using wood they became clogged, and in order to clear them out the locomotive was stopped, and the fireman cleaned them with a long rod. The coach which was used in the trip was a small affair, with seats upon the side. The first trip was made from Lowell in June, 1835, and the distance, twenty-six miles, to Boston, made in seventy-seven minutes. The return trip was made in eighty minutes.

John Barrett was the first conductor and Eli Cooper, the engineer. The passengers were: Patrick T. Jackson, James F. Baldwin, the engineer, Major George F. Whistler, and associates. Directly after the opening of the road, "The Patrick" was put on, and after running four years "The Stephenson" was put in the machine shop and made over by Eli Cooper and others.

Mr. Cooper is now living in Woburn, Mass., at the age of 84. He was born in Stockport, England, December 16, 1804, and came to this country with his parents in 1806. In 1824 he went to Lowell, where he learned the machine trade, and worked for the Locks and Canals Company, the Lowell Machine Shop, and the Boston and Lowell Railroad Corporation.—[Scientific American.

Buttermilk Kills a Fish.

About fifteen years ago Colonel Willingham of Albany, Ga., was putting up a mill at the Blue Spring. The carpenter having the work in charge generally footed it from Albany every morning, eating his breakfast at home and taking his dinner bucket along. The mechanic was fond of buttermilk and generally took about half a gallon in a big bottle, which he corked tightly and hung by a string in the cold waters of the spring until dinner time. One day he hung his bottle as usual; but when he went for it at noon it was missing and the string broken. The poor fellow thought as a matter of course, that some rogue had got it. A few days afterward Tom Clark was fishing down the creek and came upon an immense rock fish burst "clean" open, and pieces of the buttermilk bottle lying all about. Tom's theory is that the fish swallowed the bottle, the buttermilk effervesced, and the fish was a goner.—[Atlanta Constitution.

Found His Canteen.

A gentleman told me yesterday of a strange experience related by a friend of his. It was during the battle of Gettysburg that his friend, just before entering the action, took his canteen from his shoulder and hid it in a crevice in the rock. Then came the fiery hail of shot and shell that swept down regiments like fields of wheat before the reaper. At the close of the battle the soldier forgot all about his canteen, nor did it even occur to him again until he visited the field at the late reunion. Then it flashed through his mind, and after a few minutes search he found it where he had left it on that momentous day. It seemed scarcely credible that it could have been overlooked during the minute exploration of the field ever since the war, but the gentleman who related the incident is of unimpeachable veracity.—[Albany (N. Y.) Argus.

In Need of Exercise.

Wife (ominously)—It must have been very late when you came in last night, John, for I didn't go to sleep until after 11 o'clock.

Husband (carlessly)—It was half past eleven, my dear.

Wife—And you kept murmuring in your sleep, "S t'em up again," "set 'em up again."

Husband—Yes, I was playing tenpins with Brown. I need a little exercise of that sort.—[New York Sun.

Advice Gratis.

Impecunious Boarder—I have eaten too hearty a dinner. What do you think would relieve me?

Landlord—Take a walk.

I. B.—A walk—aw—about how long a walk?

Landlord—Say about seven hundred and sixty-five miles due west. That will relieve you—and me, too.—[Puck.

No Time to Lose.

Wife (at breakfast): "I think I will go down-town, to-day, John, and get myself a pair of shoes."

Husband: "Very well, my dear, but you had better start immediately after breakfast. I am going out this evening, and I would like to have dinner promptly at six o'clock."—[Epoch.

Letters.

Such a little thing—a letter,
Yet so much it may contain;
Written thoughts and mute expressions,
Full of pleasure, fraught with pain.

When our hearts are sad at parting,
Comes a gleam of comfort bright
In the mutual promise given:
"We will not forget to write."

Plans and doings of the absent,
Scraps of news we like to hear,
All remind us, e'en though distant,
Kind remembrance keeps us near.

Yet sometimes a single letter
Turns the sunshine into shade;
Chills our efforts, clouds our prospects,
Blights our hopes and makes them fade

Messengers of joy or sorrow,
Life or death, success, despair,
Bearers of affection's wishes,
Greeting kind or loving prayer.

Prayer or greeting, were we present,
Would be felt but half unsaid;
We can write, because our letters—
Not our faces—will be read.

Who has not some treasured letters,
Fragments choice of others' lives;
Relics, some, of friends departed,
Friends whose memory still survives!

Touched by neither time nor distance,
Will their words unspoken last;
Voiceless whispers of the present,
Silent echoes of the past!
—[Chambers' Journal.

HUMOROUS.

Comes up to the scratch—The friction match.

The pivotal "if" of the campaign—The tariff.

The church fairs—The female portion of the congregation.

There's always a hitch somewhere in a marriage ceremony.

When a stock fails to pay a dividend, the holder loses his interest.

A poet talks of "Two Ways of Love." One of them doubtless is the bridal-path.

A petrified man has been found in Wisconsin. It is probably the body of the man who fell "stone deaf."

A learned man of Genoa claims to have discovered that Columbus was morose and solemn, while Vespucci was American.

Some say that a man who would "beat an egg" would be so cruel as to "whip cream," "thresh wheat" or even "lick a postage stamp."

He—Jake, quit yer talking at the table. Now iemme ketch yo openin' yer mouth agin while yo're eatin' an' I'll send yo 'way from the table hungry.

A horse fancier's daughter, Betsy by name, having reached a marriageable age, her father wrote familiarly to an old friend: "Bets offered, but no takers as yet."

"Are you acquainted with Jimson over there?" "No." "He's laid out more men than you could count in an hour." "A desperado, eh?" "No; an undertaker."

Mrs. H.—"Norah, did Mrs. Richly leave any message when you told her I was not at home?" Norah—"No, ma'am, she didn't, but she looked very much pleased."

Teacher (rhetoric class)—"Miss Purplebloom, you may express the thought 'Necessity is the mother of invention' in different words." Miss Purplebloom—'Invention is the daughter of necessity."

A lady leaving a street car leaves behind her a parcel bearing a suspicious resemblance to a bustle. Baseball Umpire (handing it to her and speaking absent-mindedly)—Madam, take your base."

An amateur cornet player has been shot in Cincinnati. We are not in favor of shooting amateur cornet players. Imprisonment for life is a punishment severe enough.

Citizen—What are you doing with that man? Policeman—I've just arrested him. Citizen—But he's as deaf as a post. Policeman—He'll get his hearing before the magistrate.

"The world is mine!" exclaimed the tragedian in Monte Cristo, and the comedy man waiting for eight-week's back salary, murmured faintly: "Cut me off a piece of New York, please."

Old lady (to despondent small boy): Why are you not playing ball with the other little boys, sonny? Small boy (with tears in his eyes): De empire fined fi' cen's yistiddy fer back talk, an' dis mornin' I got my release from de club.

Mr. Fremont—Charming reception, Mrs. Lofty. Mrs. Lofty—Don't think much of it. Lots of ordinary people here. See that common looking woman over there, and what a horrid dress she has on. (Suddenly discovers she is facing a mirror.)

Caller—Can I see Mr. Smith? Maid—No, sir. Caller—Can I see Mrs. Smith? Maid—No, sir. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are out. Caller (kindly)—Oh, are they? Well, tell them to kiss and be friends again. Quarrelling is a bad thing in the family.

Commercial traveller (in a fascinating tone of voice to pretty waitress)—Steak an' baked potatoes, Mary. Pretty waitress (haughtily)—My name ain't Mary, Cully. Commercial traveller—Well, don't get mad about it, dear. My name ain't Cully.

Grocer—This brand of oatmeal, madam, is called the "7.30" because it takes only seven minutes and thirty seconds to cook it. Lady—That's it? I have been using it and I thought it was called the "7.30" because it takes seven hours and a half to digest it.

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday

For terms and advertising rates, see first page

Communications relative to any of the interests of the Albemarle District solicited.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President
BENJAMIN HARRISON
Of Indiana.

For Vice President
LEVI P. MORTON,
Of New York.

For Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

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REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET,

For Governor:
OLIVER H. DOCKERY,
of Richmond county.
For Lieutenant Governor,
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of Madison county,
Secretary of State,
GEORGE W. STANTON,
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For Congress,
ELISHA A. WHITE,
Of Perquimans.

For Senators,
JOSHUA F. LENOIR, of Tuscolotank.
SOLOMON PARKER, of Hertford Co.

The Democratic situation grows more desperate every day.

Congressman Reed speaks of the Free Trade party as "the party of the President's friends."

The Independent voter and the Mugwump are now tossing up to decide which is which, and if so, what?

The Democratic policy of Free Trade invites a struggle between our home labor on a high plane, and Old World labor on a low plane.

Even women and girls employed in the Departments at Washington have been asked to contribute to the Democratic campaign fund.

It is a fact that prime advocates of the Special Tax Bonds were leading Democratic lawyers, many of whom are now pets of the Democratic party.

The St. Louis Globe Democrat says: The schoolboy who defined chemistry as "a big light, a loud noise and a bad smell," gave a very good description at the same time of Roger Q. Mills' tariff speeches.

General Harrison's speeches thus far in the campaign would make a respectable little library; and the oddity of it is that he has not yet made one poor speech, nor said one thing which the Democratic press can pick to pieces or turn against him.

In a recent address to a body of students, General Harrison recommended that they be not only students of books and maxims, but also of men and of the markets; that in the study of the tariff question they do not forget, as so many do, that they are Americans."

Why is England so much in favor of the Democratic tariff reduction if she does not expect to enormously increase her sales of manufactured goods in case the free trade crowd win. Every dollar spent in England is just that much taken from the wages of American workingmen.

Alexander Hamilton laid it down in the greatest financial paper submitted by him to Congress, that behind a protective tariff competion would always insure reasonable prices to the consumer. Now we ask if our experience does not justify the wisdom of our first great Secretary of the Treasury in all the years that have elapsed since then.

"Citizen" asks, "Is it true that Cleveland, while Governor of New York approved a bill providing for mixed schools?" Of course it is true. The bill was passed May 5th, 1884. It provides that the public schools "shall be open for the education of pupils for whom admission is sought without regard to race or color." It was signed by Grover Cleveland the same day it was passed.

THE REPUBLICAN TARIFF BILL.

The Republican tariff bill as reported to the Senate differs from the Mills bill very radically and yet, as Gen. Harrison says, the difference between the positions of the two parties on this question is one of principles not schedules. It differs first of all in the method or general principle which governs its construction. It is a bill cutting down the revenues quite extensively, and revising the tariff, but with constant care to maintain its protective features. The Democrats constructed their bill with the purpose constantly in mind to break down and destroy protection at every opportunity. This is the radical difference between them. The schedules differ accordingly just in the degree that is necessary to maintain those respective ideas.

For instance, the Republican bill puts on the free list articles that are not produced in this country, and so do not come in competition with home industries or interests. The Democratic bill puts on the free list articles that are the staple products of this country, and by withdrawing from American producers the benefits of a tariff puts them at a decided disadvantage. All the way through the Republican bill makes such changes only as seemed needed without imperilling the existence of American industries, or working mischief to American laborers. It proposes an annual reduction in the revenues of $73,000,000, and yet does not put in peril a single American industry, nor give a single workingman cause to fear that his wages may have to be reduced to enable his employer to meet foreign competition.

THE RACES AT THE FAIR.

The races at the Fair last week were up to the average and gave general satisfaction. On the first day there were a running and trotting race. In the first there were five entries. Purse $25. Unknown entered by M. H. White won first money in 2:47; John by Charles Scott second, and Dan by G. H. Ferebee third. In the trotting race there were three entries. Purse $125 Mattie, entered by M. H. White, won in 2:50.

On second day there was a colored man's free race. There were six entries. Won by Thomas Monner with Sam Martin second and Jim Johnson third. There were two trotting races. The first was the 2:50 class, purse $100. The entries were Tom Skinner, by R. B. Flora; John, by M. Wescott, and Mary by M. H. White. Mary won in 2:47, 2:46, 2:46. John second. In the 2:35 class, purse $125 the entries were Midsummer, by N. Naylor; Norfolk Girl, by E. E. McCleary and Alexander by M. H. White. Won by Alexander in 2:46, 2:43, 2:46, Norfolk Girl second.

On the last day the first was a mule race which caused a good deal of amusement. Purse $15. The entries were Sam by R. L. Temple; Jim by C. B. Scott, Charlie by B. F. Bray; Black Jack, by J. W. Perry and Betsey by J. W. Small. Betsy won first money, Sam second and Jim third.

Then came the Bicycle race. Purse $50 in prizes. A. J. O'Neil won first, C. H. O'Neil second and C. R. Taylor third. This was followed by the grand free-for-all trotting race; purse $250. The entries were King Philip by A. F. Luther; Alexander by M. H. White and Selim Exile by J. F. Biggs. King Philip won in 2:39, 2:41 and 2:43 Alexander second.

STOP THIEF.

The Democratic party in this State is in the position of the thief who cried "stop thief." Their organs and orators are asserting and yelling that if Dockery is elected he will sell the whole people out of house and home to pay the special tax bonds. But Col. Dockery says:

"I have never owned a special tax bond, nor had any interest in one directly or indirectly. I am to-day opposed to their payment. * * I have never in any way, lawful or unlawful, honest or dishonest, give them countenance or support. Can and will my competitor, Mr. Fowle, say the same?"

No, Judge Fowle cannot. Indeed his testimony before the Fraud Commission, p. 462, shows that he *had* "a finger in the pie" This is what he said:

At the request of Judge Person and Col. Haywood, I went to New York for the purpose of receiving our fee from Mr. Porter. I had powers of attorney from Judge Person and Col. Haywood to receive their portion. Mr. Porter paid me $15,000. I accounted to Col. Haywood for $5,000 to Judge Person for $5,000, and to my partner R. G. Badger, $2,500, retaining $2,500 for myself. I also received 25 bonds of one thousand dollars each issued to the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad for Judge Person, and deposited them to his credit with Soutter & Co. I received also 25 bonds issued to the Western North Carolina Railroad, Western Division, which I handed to Col. Haywood and 25 of the same issue, 12 of which I gave to my partner, Mr. Badger, and retained 12 for myself. The proceeds of the remaining bond, which was sold, I divided between Mr. Badger and myself.

The Election is on November 6th.

ABOUT WOOL.

Republicans hold that by protecting our wool-growers and wool manufacturers, we encourage the home production of wool, induce our farmers to improve their breeds, and thus increase the weight and quality of fleece, give them increased prosperity, and make them better customers of every other class of producers, and at the same time so increase the world's supply of wool as to reduce the price all over the world, although still maintaining our own markets for our own wool, and thus reduce the cost of clothing.

Thus we see that under the workings of this protective principle, we have cheaper wool and cheaper cloth than we had before the war, while at the same time the farmer (until the Mills bill forced down prices by its threat of free wool) obtains more for his wool, because he has been encouraged to improve his flocks and treble his weight of fleece.

Congress has adjourned at last.

A CARD.

MANTEO, N. C., Oct., 19, 1888.

I have just seen in the *Economist* of Oct. 9th an editorial in which I am held up to the scorn of native democrats and I and my family ridiculed as pensioners upon the public. Now as to the first point; I have been in Dare county for thirty-six years and paid taxes before many of the natives were born. So far as I know I have discharged the duties of a citizen in a reasonably fair way, and I have the endorsement of the people of Dare county who have uniformly honored me with their confidence and have always elected me regardless of the general political complexion of the county. This ought to be sufficient to shield me from any further taunts as to my nativity, and would be to any but a democratic office-holder who holds his place upon condition that he must in season and out of season display "pernicious activity" in abuse and in feeding unjust prejudices.

As to the second point, it comes with a bad grace from an office holder to ridicule another for holding office. It is the "pot calling the kettle black." "Physician heal thyself," surrender the fat office you hold which pays five times as much as mine and requires no more labor, and then shall you see clearly the mote in my eye.

There is at least one difference between us. I was elected *by the people* and you were appointed in defiance of the regulations of the Treasury Department which have the force of law. You were appointed, too, because of your capacity and willingness to attack at all times the private character of all Republicans if necessary to the success of your party.

I am willing to go before the people of my county or yours with you in a contest as to character. My son was appointed sheriff by a Democratic board of Commissioners. My other son is serving under a Democratic administration. Had you not felt yourself compelled to display that "pernicious activity" in injuring the public fame and private character of Republicans, which your party organization demands as the test of loyalty and the price of office, you would have let me alone in my humble sphere. I trust you will reflect before you again needlessly inflict criticism upon another man because he happens not to belong to your party organization. Had you supposed me to be a Democrat torture could not have forced you to speak of me as you did.

G. B. BLIVEN.

Queer People.

This is the title of the latest and by all odds the most charming book for little people we have ever seen. Its fables or stories are delightful, but the illustrations are simply immense. The author, Palmer Cox, is a new star in the juneville firmament, but he shines with unique brilliancy. His charming fables rival those of the world famed Æsop, and so far outshines that celebrated literary comet by his inimitable illustrations. He dresses up his birds, animals, insects, giants, fairies, gobbins, etc, in grotesque style and makes them reason, talk, dance and cut up all sorts of the oddest pranks imaginable, affording infinite delight, as well as excellent instruction to the young. The issue of his book "Queer People" has brought a perfect ovation of praise from the brightest men in the land. For instance, Gen. Clinton B. Fisk says; "It has set my children wild with delight," and Col. Russell H. Conwell, the famous lecturer, says: "Don't send me another such a book, for I can't get my children to bed."

The famous statesman, diplomat and wit Sunset Cox says: "The Kweer Kapers are simply incomparable," while the distinguished theologian Dr. Howard Crosby says: "they have the fascination that belongs to Æsop and Uncle Remus" and the venerable poet Dr. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes writes, "I am sorry I have not a nursery full of little folks to enjoy its bright pictures and stories." Æsop's fables are enjoyed by old and young and are quoted by the greatest orators and surely these equally charming stories so profusely and exquisitely illustrated will charm young and old for generations to come.

The sale of this book will surely be enormous. It is published by the well known house of Hubbard Bros., Philadelphia, Chicago and Kansas City, to whom any person desiring an agency should apply.

THE BLAIR BILL.

The following table shows the amount of money each county in the First District of North Carolina will receive for school purposes if the Republicans get control of Congress and pass the Blair Educational Bill. Vote for Elihu A. White, who favors it.

Beaufort	$71,293,92
Camden,	25,597,92
Carteret,	39,918,72
Chowan,	32,232,00
Currituck	26,422,08
Dare,	13,251,44
Gates,	36,299,76
Hertford,	48,319,44
Hyde.	30,671,20
Martin.	53,611,20
Pamlico.	25,787,84
Pasquotank,	42,305,52
Perquimans,	38,612,28
Pitt.	88,907,28
Tyrrell,	17,533,60
Washington,	36,526,24
Total,	$627,270,44

A Brief Tariff History.

During the period preceding the adoption of the constitution we had free trade and the years from 1783 to 1789 saw nearly all the money of this country pass into the possession of British manufacturers, while our own industries were suspended, our manufacturers ruined, our laborers beggared and our farmers unable to gather enough money to pay taxes Bankruptcies, judgements, executions, mortgages, auctions were the order of the day.

The historian Bancroft says (vol. I p. 146) The necessity for regulating commerce gave the immediate impulse to a perfect constitution." Daniel Webster says (speech at Albany, August 27, 1844): "Protection of American industries was the leading motive for the formation of the new government. A long list of like quotations could be cited. After regulating the form of oath to be taken by officials, the first act of the first Congress was an act establishing a tariff on foreign made goods The result of protection by this act was a revival of industries, and the people became contented and prosperous.

The tariff duties were increased in 1812 for war purposes, greatly to the benefit of home industries and the farming interests of the whole country. In 1816 the Democratic party came in power and with its cranky ideas of economy, repealed the law of 1789 and 1812, very low duties only being allowed. Great distress followed everywhere. Horace Greeley says of this period: "Great Britain poured her fabrics, far below cost, upon our markets in perfect deluges. Our manufactures went down like grass before the mower, and our agriculture and the wages of labor speedily followed. Financial prostration was general and debt was universal." Henry Clay declared that the average decrease in the value of property during this period was not less than fifty per cent.

In 1824 Congress gave the country a new tariff—a real protective tariff. At once great financial prosperity set in. So helpful was the tariff that in 1828 the duties were increased, and under this influence new industries started.

In the same year the enemies of protection, led by the Democrats, rallied their forces The tariff of 1824-28 was repealed. Financial depression followed, manufactures suspended, merchants became insolvent, labor unemployed and beggared and agriculture ruined. At sheriff's sales good horses sold at $2, cows at $1 and hogs at 61 cents apiece, so hard was it to raise money for taxes. This condition lasted until 1840, when a highly protective tariff was fought through and was established in 1842. At once business revived, the financial gloom passed away and industries sprang up through the Northern free states.

The Democrats in power in 1846 repealed the tariff of 1842. Business was prostrated; ruin overtook tens of thousands who prospered under protection.

The influx of gold from the mines of California and an unusual demand for farm products from European countries resulting from wars and repeated failure of their own crops, modified the effects or postponed them till 1857, when widespread distress tortured our people.

This is briefly the history of free trade and low tariff in our country to the breaking out of the war of the rebellion in 1861, every word of which can be verified by the reader of history.

In 1861 the Republican party in power enacted a protective tariff and from that time to the present our industries have prospered.

A WARNING.

HEADQUARTERS
Republican State Exec. Committee.
RALEIGH, N. C.

To the People of North Carolina.

We have information that the democratic managers, National and State, intend to make, during the closing weeks of October, a campaign of lies, forgeries, frauds, etc. The information we have obtained is not a mere political rumor, as it comes to the Republican National Committee, and to this Committee, from so many sections, and through such reliable channels, that its authenticity cannot be doubted. Knowing that the tide has been strongly against them for three months, the Cleveland managers realize that their case is hopeless unless by lies, forgeries and frauds, they can turn the current of popular favor.

We hope the intelligent people of North Carolina will be on the look out for these lies and forgeries, which, it is said, will be more malicious and villainous than was the celebrated *Morey Letter* forgery, perpetrated by the Democratic National Committee in 1880. We take this occasion to put people on their guard. In case any such malicious stories are circulated during the month of October, against the Republican party, or any of its candidates; the public should at once think of this warning, and conclude that they are lies and forgeries. Do not be deceived or hoodwinked by them. Put this notice where it can be seen from now until election day,

J. B. EAVES,
Chm'n Rep. State Ex. Com. of N. C.

Renews Her Youth.

Mrs. Phoebe Chesley, Peterson, Clay county, Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town, "I am 73 years old, have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness and able to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth and removed completely all disease and pain," Try a bottle, 50c and $1 at Wood & Wadsworth's Drug Store.

Still most cheering news from the District, State and Union fr

---

The Bourbons are on the run.

A well-spring of pleasure is a healthy baby. Keep your baby in good health by using Dr Bull's Baby Syrup the friend of infancy. Price 25c.

From all sections of the country come tidings of the good effects of Laxador in diseases of the stomach, bowels and blood. It cures constipation, malarial fever, headache, nervousness etc. Price only 25 cents a package Sold every where.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FISH GILL NETS.

For the coming season we, as usual, invite the attention of all Dealers and Fishermen to our own brands and makes of Threads, Nets and Nettings.

First, our S brand of Flax Gilling Thread is equal in every respect to our standard of former seasons. This make will have our name upon every package, and *is not genuine without it.*

In Cotton Gill Nettings and Twines, we would refer to our "Fishermen" and "Gold Medal" brands, which are exclusively our own and are never sold as twine, without our name upon each package, containg 5 pounds. For Seine Netting they are unexcelled, being light, strong and cheap. We guarantee the qualities of our brands.

Pound and Seine Nettings.

Made from our "Shepard Gold Medal" Twines. These Twines, as the larger Fishermen of the country already know, have no superior, if any equal, as they are manufactured by us directly from the raw cotton of a high quality.

All orders carefully and promptly executed and we beg to assure our old and new friends, always at as low prices and favorable terms as from any other party in America.

American Net & Twine Co.,

Home Office 54 Commercial St., Boston, Mass. Branch Office, 178 Fulton Street, N. Y.

Location of Departments of Business, Short-hand and Type-Writing, Telegraphy.

The Cheapest and Best Business College in the World. Highest Honors and Gold Medal over all other Colleges, at World's Exposition, for System of Book-keeping and General Business Education. 10,000 Graduates in Business. 18 Teachers employed. Cost of Full Business Course, including Tuition, Stationery, and Board, about $65. Short-Hand, Type-Writing, & Telegraphy taught. No Vacations. Enter Now. Graduates guaranteed success. For Circular Address Eckstein W. Smith, Principal, or Wilbur R. Smith, Business Location, Ky. Mention this paper.

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

NORTH CAROLINA: Pasquotank County.
Fannie Jelks vs Peter B. Jelks.

The defendant will take notice that the above named plaintiff has commenced action against him for divorce from the bonds of matrimony and alimony, and that he is required to appear at the next term of the Superior Court to be holden on the 3rd Monday in September 1888, at the Court House in Elizabeth City, and answer or demur to the complaint filed in the cause.

Given at Elizabeth City, N. C., on this the 6th day of August, 1888.

J. P. OVERMAN,
Clerk Superior Court

Elizabeth City Academy.

The Elizabeth City Academy will open its next session on

Monday, September 24th 1888.

FOUR TEACHERS, all graduates and specialists in their respective departments

Board and tuition for session of thirty eight weeks in Intermediate course about $100

Music and Art are specialities under a competent teacher.

Send for Catalogue Address

S. L. SHEEP, Principal
Or, C. W. GRANDY, Ch'n Bd Trustees

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Surveyor & Civil Engineer.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Prompt and Careful attention given to all kinds of work.

FREE $85 Solid GOLD WATCH Solid for $100 until lately. Beat $85 watch in the world. Perfect time-keeper. Warranted. Heavy Solid Gold Hunting Cases. Elegant and magnificent. Both ladies and gents sizes with works and cases of equal value. ONE PERSON in each locality to keep in order and secure one. How is this possible? Why we want one good person in each locality, to keep in their home, and show to those who call, a complete line of our valuable and very useful HOUSEHOLD SAMPLES. Those samples, as well as the watch, we send free, and after you have kept them in your home for 2 months and shown them to those who may have called, they become your own property; it is possible to make this great offer, sending the SOLID GOLD watch and COSTLY samples free, as the showing of the samples in any locality, always results in a large trade for us; after our samples have been in a locality for a month or two we usually get from $5000 to $6000 in trade from the surrounding country. This, the most wonderful offer ever known, is made in order that our samples may be placed at once where they can be seen, all over America. Write at once, and make sure of the chance. Reader it will be hardly any trouble for you to show the samples to those who may call at your home and your reward will be most satisfactory. A postal card on which to write us costs but 1 cent and after you know all, if you do not care to go further, why no harm is done. But if you do send your address at once, you can secure FREE one of the best solid gold watches in the world and our large line of COSTLY SAMPLES. We pay all express, freight, etc. Address at once, STINSON & CO., Box 343, PORTLAND, MAINE.

Wanted

Agents to Sell
the HISTORY of
The BLACK PHALANX.

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Coughs, Colds, Croup, Incipient Consumption
Asthma, Whooping Cough,
and for the relief of Consumptive persons
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We still have the inside track and mean to keep there.

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They wonder how we do it, and think there must be something wrong with the thereby but they find it OFTEN. It's only a matter of

Close Buying
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We plank down the cash on a lot of goods and save interest, then we turn to our customers and give them the benefit. That's why so many people come to

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24TH YEAR BEGAN NINTH MONTH (SEPTEMBER) 6, 1887

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This well-established HOTEL still offer first class accommodations of the traveling public,

FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED

Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired Free Hacks to all Transand Steamers

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Home-Made Tin-Ware,
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GLOUCESTER NET & TWINE CO,
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The Grandest Display of

CLOTHING — and — DRESS GOODS

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The Stock is complete in every way, comprising of CLOTHING, DRESS GOODS, VELVETS, CASHMERES, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, etc., all of which are guaranteed at be

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STORE ON WATER STREET,
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Consignments solicited. Returns made promptly.

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continue to supply ice both in large and small quantities.

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All coal is screened before leaving the yard. None but the best handled, and LOWEST PRICES guaranteed.

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TREATMENT BY INHALATION.

1529 Arch Street, Phila'a, Pa.

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and *all chronic and Nervous Disorders.*

"The Compound Oxygen Treatment," Drs Starkey & Palen, No. 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., have been using for the last 17 years, is a scientific adjustment of the elements of Oxygen and Nitrogen *magnetized*, and the compound is so condensed and made portable that it is sent all over the world.

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"Compound Oxygen—its Mode of Action and Results," is the title of a new brochure of two hundred pages, published by Drs. Starkey & Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent and a record of several hundred surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. It will be mailed free to any address on application.

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Seine and Trap Nettings

OF THE HIGHEST GRADE THEIR LONG EXPERIENCE ENABLES them to make, and we feel justified in saying that it is, in their opinion, as good as any made.

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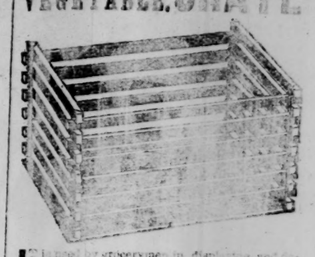

It is used by grocery men in displaying and selling goods, by farmers to gather fruit in and transport produce to market, by families

AS A BERRY CRATE

It is made in two sizes, to hold twenty-four and thirty-six quart baskets respectively, with hinged cover and rack to keep the berries separated and being open at the sides from bottom of all, so fruit is less liable to decay.

Made of best material, are light, durable, and superior to baskets, or any other crate made.

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Prescribed by the most eminent Physicians of Europe and America as a remedy for Kidney Disease, Rheumatism, Gout and Dyspepsia, and as a PREVENTIVE OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

For sale by all first-class Grocers and Druggists.

Still water in Barrels and Demijohns, water charged with Natural Carbonic Gas in bottles, put up only at the Springs.

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Gents' clothing cleaned, dyed and repaired. Ladies' dresses cleaned or dyed equal to new. Our dyes warranted not to smut or rub off. Branch office, 235 High street, Portsmouth, Va.

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If you desire to purchase a sewing machine, ask our agent at your place for terms and prices. If you cannot find our agent, write direct to nearest address to you below named.

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO. ORANGE, MASS.
CHICAGO — 28 UNION SQUARE, N.Y. — DALLAS, ILL. — ATLANTA, GA. — TEX.
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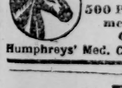

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TOILET SOAP

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Manufactured expressly for the drug trade from fine Oil and other selected material. Lasts a long time. Gives general satisfaction. For sale by all first-class druggists. Call for the Druggists' Toilet Soap and take no other. Manufactured by

GRAHAM BROS. & CO. CHICAGO.

ONLY

LOOKING

DRESS GOODS

You have, and what the most of them have are nothing to compare with these I see in here. Now, Mr. Weisel, how is it you always manage to have a selection of these goods, and the colors are so rich and stylish, and the goods so desirable, don't you know, and the prices so low? Not much to see, madam, I have been in the Dress Goods all my life, and have made these goods a particular study, and when some new goods come out I am the first one in the city to handle them. Our business has grown so much that during the past two years that I am now just about completing an additional store in connection with this one, [illegible] you what you [illegible] see we are [illegible] many [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] while we still have a full line of colors to select from.

CLOTHING

How many different styles and colors we have I can hardly tell, but one thing is sure, our stock is fuller this season than ever before and our prices are much lower on most all of our goods, as we intend to be "leader in low prices" on all goods. We can fit all sizes from a small child of 4 years to a full grown man wearing 44 size. We have some nice Prince Albert suits, and piles of Cutaway Sacks without end; can price them as low as the lowest, and besides give every one full value for their money; and in Ova coats it will do you good to call and see our stock. We can suit any one in styles and prices. Have them in all shades.

We mean business, and all we ask is a fair trial and we know you will be sure and buy of us.

Remember I am at my Store, and you are welcome to come and see me.

H. WEISEL.

Leader of Low Prices,

At the Foot of Water St

NEAR THE DOCK.

The North Carolinian

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBRE 24, 1888.

ELIZABETH CITY CHURCHES.

EPISCOPAL. Rev. H. A. Skinner, Rector. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2:30 P. M. All cordially invited

METHODIST. Rev. J. T. Whitley, Pastor Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. A cordial invitation to all. Seats free.

BAPTIST. Rev. J. L. White, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Seats free. Invitation extended to all.

A. M. E. ZION. Rev. S. F. Dickson, Pastor. Service every Sunday, at 2:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

☞ Register.

☞ See that every Republican does.

☞ Every vote will help to swell the majority.

☞ "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

☞ Edmund Daily, a well known citizen of Newland, this county, after a long illness, died on Friday night, aged about 65 years.

☞ By invitation of the Board of Directors, W. P. Shaw esq., of Winton, delivered an address to the Farmers at the Fair on Thursday morning. It was in good taste and practical.

☞ Our genial friend M. t. H. White didn't get "left" at our Fair last week, having "raked in" a fon's share of shekels from the races, and his face, if possible, will wear more smiles than ever.

☞ Rev. W. T. Walker, the Prohibition candidate for Governor, spoke here on Thursday night. Aside from some special pleading, the speech was a powerful one. He is undoubtedly sincere and very much in earnest.

☞ Oh no, the CAROLINIAN isn't "hoarse" at all—it is "all right." But it is amused at seeing the gloomy bird of the *Falcon* gnawing at his perch with melancholy monotony and hearing it ever and anon screeching "the tarif is a tax!" It's in a bad way.

☞ Hon. E. A. White passed through here on Friday from Hyde. He has made a successful canvass and from all points come encouraging reports. As the people of the District, who had never met him, see, hear and become acquainted with him, they are not only favorably impressed but feel that the interests of the District will be safe in his charge.

☞ We had a call on Friday from Nathaniel B. Yeager esq., one of the Republican candidates for Senator in the Second District. He was on his return from Dare. He says that he is going to be elected, and the indications do point strongly that way. He is a man of strong sense and clear judgment, and he will make a safe and useful member of the Senate.

☞ We had the pleasure of a visit last week from Marshal N. Rice esq., General Superintendent of the Gloucester Net and Twine Company, of which Mr. Wm. Stowe, so long and favorably known by the leading Fishermen of our section, is President. This was Mr. Rice's first visit here. His object was to make the acquaintence of our business men and to see and learn something of our country by personal observation.

☞ We had intended taking full notes and writing an extended article on the Fair, but pressing business engagements made it impossible for us to spend as much time on the grounds and in the Exposition Hall as we had wished to do. The weather was all that could be wished, but the crowd was not what was expected; still the receipts more than meet all expenses. There was some splendid stock entered, and the agricultural exhibit, what there was of it, was fine. The display of Fancy and other articles in the Ladies' Department was very attractive—some of them of high merit.

—Upon the whole the Fair was a success. It is demonstrated that it is one of our permanent institutions, and that it will be sustained. The premium list has not been handed in.

☞ Judge Fowle, the Democratic candidate for Governor, spoke here on Monday. Heralded as the "silver-tongued orator," and trumpeted as a great man and statesman, the earnest minded people expected something more than bombastic ranting and spread-eagle declamation. They anticipated an address to the judgment of the citizen instead of inflammatory appeals to prejudice. In oratory his speech did not compare with those of the colored speakers Granderson and Price, and in ability Mr. Walker, the Prohibitionist, showed himself the superior man. After the lapse of twenty years the people have become nauseated over the times of 1868. Those questions have had their day and are buried in the wreck of the past, and Judge Fowle is only wasting breath in howling over them; and as for his flippant talk about the great principles of the Declaration of Independence and personal liberty, as no one denies these elementary principles or is attempting to deprive anybody of these cherished rights, his dwelling on them develops the arrant demagogue; in short, a large part of the speech was the "setting up a man of straw" to be knocked down by the mighty *bombastes furioso* Daniel G. Fowle!

☞ Corn was 54 cents at Norfolk yesterday.

—For price, quality and beauty, P. W. Melick's Carpets, Rugs, Floor and Table Oil Cloths are hard to beat.

☞ The CAROLINIAN will be sent during the campaign for 10 cents.

—Woonsocket Rubber Boots and Shoes, also Duck Boots sold by Fowler & Co., same prices as New York, and your freight saved.

☞ Do as much of your spring plowing for 1889 this fall, as there may be much to do in the spring.

☞ The reason why so many men fail in life is because they sit down on the stairway of success and expect to slide up.

—Mrs. A. S. Neal keeps the most stylish and attractive Millinery store in town. All hats trimmed in the latest style. All goods sold at lowest cash prices. On Water street, at the Pendleton House.

☞ Do not fail to take care of the tools and farm machinery as you cease to use them for the season. They represens money and you cannot afford to allow them to be ruined for want of care.

—Ask for Fowler & Co's $1.75 Blankets; and examin their Wraps and Newmarkets.

☞ A Hyde county correspondent writes the CAROLINIAN that the Colored High School at Fairfield, under the charge of Prof. R. A. Caldwell, is doing a good educational work.

☞ A gentleman who has been traveling extensively through the State, tells us that his estimate is that the Republican majority will not be less than 12,000.

☞ The CAROLINIAN is informed that it has been the practice at certain election precincts in the District to make voter place his tickets on the boxes. The law says distinctly (see section 2685 of the Election law) that the voter "shall hand his ballot *to the judges*, who shall carefully deposits their ballots in the ballot boxes."

—WEATHER INDICATIONS: Strong winds from competitors, accompanied by a volume of local rains which will wash things threadbare—to be filled by low prices in all kinds of goods, sold by Robinson & Co.

☞ That Elihu A. White is a man of fine sense and high character all who know him, of every shade of politics, testify. His honor has never been impeached—his integrity never questionod. Then his vocation, that of a farmer, identifies him with the great mass of the people of the District. He fully understands their needs and wants. More of just such men as he are needed in Congress. Let us all see to it that he is elected.

☞ "Protectionist" is right when he states that the uniform tendency of the Protective system is to build up vast industries and cheapen prices. The tariff is simply a barrier against flooding our markets by English goods, enabling the brains and energy of our American inventors and the skill of our American workmen, by improved machinery, novelty of construction and excellency of work to gradually cheapen the cost of production so as to sell them as cheap as they can be bought in Europe. Cottons costing twenty-five cents a yard before our factories were built are now sold at six and seven cents. So with woolen and other goods.

☞ In reply to "Civis" the CAROLINIAN believes that Harrison should be elected because he represents the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, the Union and the sovereign Nationality; the maintenance of the honor of the Nation at home and the supremacy of law and order at home; the establishment, promotion and diversification of American industries and the fair distribution of production so that the laborer shall not only be worthy of his hire but shall get it.

☞ "Inquirer" asks, "Is it true that Mr. Morton, the Republican candidate for Vice President is the owner of a large amount of North Carolina Special Tax Bonds?" The CAROLINIAN replies, IT IS NOT. The firm of Morton, Bliss & Co., are simply trustees for the owners of a number of these bonds who have formed a pool, and through Alfred H. Temple, a Democratic citizen of Wake county and Chief Deputy under Mr. Van V. Richardson, United States Marshal of this District, are trying to secure a remedy against the State. The bonds are deposited with this bank by the owners, and a certificate has been given that such deposite has been made. It is merely a business matter the details of which are similar to thousands of kindred cases.—As to the danger of these bonds ever being collected, even the Democrats know there is none. A Republican Supreme Court of this State has declared them unconstitutional; a Republican Supreme Court of the United States, in the Virginia cases, has decided that there is no method to enforce the collection of such bonds against the State, and in addition to this, the Constitution of the State prohibits the Legislature from making provision for their payment. All this clamor is only to excite alarm for campaign purposes.

☞ Wanted—a good milk cow. Call at this office.

—Full line of Dress Goods and all the new Shades at Fowler & Co's.

LOCAL MENTION.

Our local weather prophet, G. B. Thompson esq., has made another score. Six mouths ago he told the Managers that if they would hold the Fair in the third week of October they would have good weather; they did so, and never was weather more favorable.—Miss Lela Sanderlin, of Camden, is visiting friends here.—N. Underwood left on Saturday on a business trip to Philadelphia.—We acknowledge a call last week from brother Mitchell, of the Edenton *Fisherman and Farmer*.—Fowler & Co's Cotton Factory is now running day and night.—A stalk of corn with five well developed ears, raised by J. W. Stokely of Nixonton, was shown us the other day. It was a dwarf in stalk, but it made up in big ears. —The Minstrel Entertainment last week for the benefit of the Fire Company was a success both in laughter-provoking fun and in the receipts, the latter being $104. The boys "brought down the house."—Mr. and Mrs. N. Underwood have purchased the hand some residence of G. E. Broderick on Church street and will occupy it. —Mrs Wysong, of Baltimore, is visiting her sisters here.—Miss Alpine Hollowell is attending the Exposition at Richmond.—The Ball at the Albemarle House on Thursday night was a brilliant and enjoyable affair. —The Methodist Church was again crowded on Sunday night to hear the Rev. Mr. Whitley's discourse on "Why Methodists do not practice Close Communion."—The family of Mr. George E. Broderick left on Friday to join him at Norfolk where he is engaged in business. They, like him, will be missed in our community.—The next meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held at the residence of Mrs. Brooks on Friday at 4 o'clock p. m. A full attendance is desired. —Col. A. M. Waddell harangued the Elizabeth City Democrats on Monday night, and was followed by Rev. G. W. Sanderlin. 'Twas the "old, old story" we have been hearing for to! these twenty years.—The ladies of the Methodist Church will hold a Feast in the new Sunday School Annex in the rear of the Church building, next Wednesday and Thursday nights. A musical concert will introduce the exercises of each evening, and afterwards abundant and delicious refreshments will be served. Proceeds to pay off a balance due on the building.—Mayor Glover left yesterday on a short visit to Richmond.—E. J. Bosworth, of Blossburg, Pa., is paying this section his annual visit.—On the 17th inst, by Rev. J. T. Whitley, Mr George Pappindick was married to Miss Maggie Sawyer.

Jas. S. Murphy, M. D., Company's Shops, N, C., writes: "I sell a great deal of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, for every one who tries it, likes it."

"There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamed of in your philosophy." Of course! Why those old duffers suffered horribly with aches and pains; and could n't know that Salvation Oil would cure them.

TICKETS.

The CAROLINIAN will print Tickets at the following rates: Legislature, $1.50 for first thousand, and ten cents for each additional hundred. County tickets, $1.50 for the first five hundred, and 20 cents for each additional hundred. Cash to accompany order. Write each name in full and very plain.

—White and scarlet Underwear for Men, Ladies and Children at Fowler & Co's. Ladies to wait on you.

—Fowler & Co's Stores overrun with Shoes and Boots and they must be sold. Bought direct from Factory for cash, and will be sold out cheap. Orders promptly filled.

—Fowler & Co can give you as much for your money as it is possible for any other House to give.

Worth Knowing

Mr. W. H. Morgan, merchant, Lake City, Fla., was taken with a severe Cold, attended with a distressing Cough and running into Consumption in its first stages. He tried many so-called popular cough remedies and steamip grew worse. Was reduced in flesh, had difficulty in breathing and was unable to sleep. Finally tried Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and found immediate relief and after using about a half dozen bottles found himself well and had no return of the disease. No other remedy can show so grand a record of cures as Dr King's New Discovery for Consumption guaranteeded to do just what is claimed for it. Trial bottle free at Wood & Wadsworth's Drug Store.

CATARRH CAN'T BE CURED

with LOCAL APPLICATION, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you have to take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucus surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is no quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucus surface. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Prop., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, price 75c.

THE OLD LOG CABIN OF 1840.

Eight and forty years have sped
Some of joy and some of dread.
Since the Old Log Cabin led
On to victory!

Humble structure of the poor,
Coonskin pinned beside the door,
Lockless all, and yet secure,
Home of Honesty!

Oh, it was a grand parade
Which the Old Log Cabin made,
Through the sunshine and the shade,
On to victory!

Close behind, all bright and new,
Drawn by horses proud and true,
Came our painted birch canoe
On to victory!

Cider hard and ginger cakes
Measured out in section flakes,
Warranted a dozen breakes,
Food for victory!

Tippecanoe was on the tongue
Of the aged and the young,
Till the welkin fairly rung,
Shouts of victory.

Now again in eighty-eight,
On comes Tippecanoe the great
Son of fortune and of fate,

Wave your banners; let them wave
O'er a land without a slave,
O'er the land ye fought to save—
Wave for victory.

Conquered they, and so may we,
Till the banner of the free
Floats the breeze from sea to sea,
On to victory.

Then let each yeoman do his best,
Leaving nothing for the rest,
And from north, south, east and west,
We'll march to victory.

—Do not wait any longer but go and see that new kiln of Brick just burned by Thompson & Son. Every body says they can't be beaten be causthey are larger and harder than eny sold before in this City.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my medicine FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

Ennui.

"Neither sick nor well is as near as I can tell what is my condition," is a phrase used by an occasional correspondent. Vitality is low, and it is hard to tell of any special reason for it. But to the memory of a time when an abundance of vitality, an exuberance of spirits made the world full of brightness and good cheer the contrast is constantly recurring, and the desire comes full and strong for a recovery of the better condition. To the business man the difference may involve success or failure in business; to the literary worker it may involve the questions of acceptance or rejection of the products of his brain. To every one, in every position in life, it makes the difference between enjoyment of life or mere dull existence. In recent years a very simple remedy has been made known and has been attested by a multitude of witnesses. From every State in the Union and from foreign lands come letters like this one:

"After a most thorough and continued trial of its worth as a remedist and restorative agent I pronounce your Compound Oxygen treatment to exceed in value gold and silver. I freely and voluntarily commends it to all brain workers as the best thing they can use to secure a restoration of exhausted energies."

To learn "what Compound Oxygen is—its made of action and results," send your address to Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., and you will receive freely by mail a work of nearly two hundred pages, giving an interesting statement in regare to this simple remedy with a large number of cases of cures by its use.

The W. L. Douglas advertised shoes are widely known everywhere as the best value for the money of any yet introduced. His celebrated $3.00 calf seamless shoe is perfectly smooth inside, no tacks, or wax thread to hurt the feet, and as easy as hand sewed shoes. Read his advertisement in this paper. H. Weisel, sole Agent for Elizabeth City.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptious and positively cures Piles, or no pay, quired. It is guaranteed to give perfect srefaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box FOR SALE BY WOOD & WADSWORTH.

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DENTIST,

Offers his services in all branches of Dentistry. Office in the new Kramer Building on MAIN STREET, between Poindexter and Water Streets,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

I CURE FITS!

When I say CURE I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of

FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS,

A life-long study. I WARRANT my remedy to CURE the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address

H. G. ROOT, M.C., 183 PEARL ST., NEW YORK

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Thorough instruction; good discipline; best moral influences. Students from many States. Graduates in 28 States. North Carolina well represented. 35th Session begins Sept. 14th. Illustrated catalogue free. Address JULIUS D. DREHER, Pres't., Salem, Va.

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POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powder. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co. 106 Wall Street New York.

TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.

NORFOLK SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE 22, TAKES EFFECT APRIL 30, 1888.

Mail and Express (Southbound), daily, except Sundays, leaves Elizabeth City 12,30 P. M., Northbound, leaves at 3:30 P. M.

The Accomodation daily, except Sundays, leaves at 7 o'clock A. M., and returning, arrives at 9,15 P. M.

The above Trains, which are Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, arrive at and depart from the Depot of the Norfolk Western Railroad at Norfolk.

Close connections at Norfolk with all rail and steamer lines.

At Elizabeth City—With steamboats for all points on Pasquotank, North, Alligator, Pamlico, Tar and Neuse Rivers.

At Edenton—With N. S. R. R. Co's steam, boats Plymouth, M. E. Roberts and Ranger, for all points on Chowan, Sequppnong Little, Cashie and Roanoke rivers, and Jamesville & Washington, and Albemarle & Raleigh railroads, and with Steamer Keystone tri-weekly for Harrelsville, Winton, Murfreesboro, and all landings on the Chowan and Meherrin Rivers.

The Steamer Plymouth, plying between Edenton and Williamston, will go to Hamilton on Tuesday and Friday of each week, leaving that place at 2 o'clock a. m., on Wednesday and Saturday.

Norfolk Passenger and Freight Station at Norfolk and Western Railroad Depot.

Freight received daily, except Sundays.

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked between the principal stations and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by Bay Line and Old Dominion steamers and N. Y. P. and N. R. R., from Norfolk, and between Norfolk and Washington, Plymouth, Williamston, Windsor and Jamesville.

M. K. KING, General Manager.

EASTERN CAROLINA DESPATCH

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

Regular line of steamers between Atlantic and North Carolina R. R., Newberne, Washington and Elizabeth City.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through Cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

☞ Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Despatch, as follows: From Norfolk, by Norfolk Southern Railroad; Baltimore by P. W. & B. R. R., President St., Station; Philadelphia by Pennsylvania R. R., Dock St., Station; New York by Penn'a R. R., Pier 27 North River.

T. SELBY HARNEY,

Elizabeth City, N. C. Agent.

OFFICE OF

SUPERINTENDENT DISMAL SWAMP CANAL

Norfolk, Va. Feb 14, 1888.

THE DISMAL SWAMP CANAL, will admit sharp-built vessels drawing five feet water, lighter-built vessels, four feet.

The Locks will admit vessels 96 feet, and 16½ breadth of beam.

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binders, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to satisfaction of the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from this Office.

Vessels over 96 feet length and over 15 feet beam, (the dimension called for by the Charter,) navigate the Canal at their own risk.

HENRY ROBERTS, Superintendent

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Attorney & Counseler-at-Law

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Attorneys at Law,

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Practice in the Superior and Federal Courts of the First Judicial District, and in the Supreme Court of North Carolina. Special attention given to Conveyancing and collections.

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GRANDY & AYDLETT,

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Will practice in all the Courts of North Carolina. Prompt attention given to collections.

R. H. McINTOSH,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office at residence, on South Road St

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

NOTICE,

NORTH CAROLINA. In the Superior Court of Dare County.

J. W. Albertson, Trustee, Plaintiff against J. W. Etheridge and Carrie F. Etheridge, Defendants.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court from the affidavits of the plaintiff that an action has been commenced and summons issued in the foregoing cause, and that the defendants are non-residents of the State of North Carolina and after due diligence cannot be fonnd in said State, that the defendants are proper parties to this action and have property id said State; this plaintiff has a good cause of action against them and this Court has jurisdiction of the same. Now therefore it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the NORTH CAROLINIAN, a newspaper published in Elizabeth City, N. C. for six successive weeks, commanding the said defendants to appear before this the Superior Court to be held at Manteo in Dare county on the ninth Monday after this the first Monday in September 1888, to plead, answer or demur to the complaint of plaintiff, as they may be advised or judgement will be rendered against them by default according to the relief prayed for in said complaint.

The purpose of this action is to obtain judgment against these defendants for the sum of $2500,00 due by note, dated 21st day of May 1886 with interest thereon, and to foreclose a mortgage executed by said defendants dated 21st day of May 1886, registered in Register's office in Dare Co., Book 3, page 389, to secure said indebteuess, This the 27 day of Aug, 1888.

JOHN W. EVANS, Clerk S. C

We Won't Wait!

FOR WEATHER, OR

SIGH FOR THE SEASONS

If the summer is backward, we are forward. If the seasons are late, are on hand with

A STOCK THAT MUST BE SOLD.

We will cut the cost to the circumstances, and convince you that

A BARGAIN IS ALWAYS IN SEASON

We can't force a Season but we can

Force a Sale

and the way we shall do it is by putting

Prices Away Down!

DOWN THEY GO!

Come, see and be convinced that

Our Loss is Your Gain!

MOSES WEISEL,

CORNER MAIN & WATER STREETS, ELIZABETH CITY

Wholesale Department.

FOWLER & CO. have opened a Wholesale Dry goods, Notions and Shoe Department above their Retail Store, and invite the Merchants of Eastern Carolina to call and examine Goods. Prices Guaranteed.

Carpet Department.

Back of their Shoe Store FOWLER & CO have opened a Carpet Room, where you will find Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrains, Cotton and Hemp Carpets, Mattings, Smyrna, Tapestry and Oil Rugs and Mats, and Floor Oil Cloth 1 to 2 yards wide.

Clothing Department.

Back of their Dry Goods Store FOWLER & CO., have opened a Clothing Department, where you can get Men and Boys Clothing at $3 a suit

FOWLER & CO., have 1800 feet more Space now to do business in and their customers will find their D Goods Store now comfortable and a larger variety of Dress Goods, Trimmings, Underwear, Blankets and Notions and Gents Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., to select from than ever before.

FOWLER & CO'S., Shoe Store is over run with Boots, Shoes and Hats very one who comes is politely waited on. Mail orders promptly filled.

J. B. FLORA

GROCER and TOBACCONIST

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN PROVISIONS, HAY, LIME, CEMENT, HAIR, PAINTS, OILS, ETC.

South West Corner Main and Water Streets.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

FLORA'S reputation for being one of the best BUYERS to be found anywhere having been established. Buying large quantities direct from the Manufacturers, thereby the "middle man's" profit, enables him to sell cheaper and put money in the pockets of his customers.

If you have not called on him do so at once: he will save you money

Dupont's Powder, Seal N. C. Smoking Tobacco, James Reed & Co.'s Cakes and Crackers, Harrison Bro's & Co.s R. M. Paints, Atmor's Mince Meat and Eagle Plum Pudding, Sold at Factory Prices.

☞ The Highest Cash Prices paid for all Country Produce

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—Queens-Ware, Porcelain, French & Decoratedware, Glass-ware Chandeliers, Window Glass, etc

FURNITURE,

House-hold Furnishing Goods, Tinware, Wooden-ware Table Cutlery Baskets, Childrens' Carriages, Pictures, Novelties! Large Floor & Table Oil Cloth, Wall Paper.

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Full Assortment.

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ALBUMS, SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES, STATIONERY Tablets, Blank Books, Musical Instruments, Toilet Soaps, Perfumery

P. W. MELICK.

By all means call and see ME Whole and Retail Establishment, you want to Save Money.

SANITARY CLOTHING.

HEALTH WAISTS, UNION UNDERGARMENTS, SKIRT SUSPENDERS, STOCKING SUPPORTERS.

All sorts of Healthful Garments, at reasonable prices.

Family Electric Batteries, Syringes, Water Bags, and Invalids' Supplies of every description.

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SANITARY SUPPLY CO.,

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

HEALTH FOODS

For all classes of invalids. Genuine in quality, and reasonable in price

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

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SANITARY FOOD FOR INFANTS.

Prevents and cures Cholera Infantum. The cheapest and the best in the market.

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FREE FOR MEN ONLY

A Great Medical Work for Young, Middle-aged and Old Men. Over Ten Thousand Trial Packages Enabled to Prescribe at a large proportion of whom took a Full Treatment and were restored to health by use of PROF. HARTER'S SEMINAL PASTILLES. A Radical Cure for Nervous Debility, Organic Weakness and Physical Decay in Young or Middle Aged Men. Tested for Eight Years in many thousand cases they absolutely restore prematurely aged and broken down men to the full enjoyment of perfect and full Manly Strength and Vigorous Health. To those who suffer from the many obscure diseases brought about by Indiscretion, Exposure, Over-Brain Work, or too free Indulgence, we ask that you send us your name with statement of your trouble, and secure TRIAL PACKAGE FREE, with Illust'd Pamphlet &c.

THE CASTILLE CURES NERVOUS DEBILITY

VIGOROUS HEALTH

TREATMENT.—One Month, $3. Two Mo. $5. Cure Guaranteed. HARRIS REMEDY CO., Sole Owners, 306½ N. Tenth Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

RUPTURED PERSONS can have FREE Trial of our Appliance. Ask for Terms.

GRANITE IRONWARE.

FOR BROILING, BAKING, BOILING, PRESERVING.

IS LIGHT; HANDSOME, WHOLESOME, DURABLE.

The Best Ware Made for the Kitchen.

Manufactured only by the

St. Louis Stamping Co. St. Louis

For Sale by all Stove, Hardware and House Furnishing Dealers.

Cook Book and Price List Free on Application. Be Sure to Mention this Paper.

THE WHEAT CROP.

Summary of the Yield for the Current Year.

A Shortage of 37,000,000 Bushels Over the Year 1887.

The *Farmer's Review*, of Chicago, has this important summary of the wheat crop:

The shortage in the wheat crop of 1888 is due not only to decreased acreage, but also to damage from various causes. In Ohio, from winter killing and rust; in Indiana, from winter killing, chinch bugs, and lightly from rust; in Illinois, principally from winter killing and chinch bugs, although some counties report loss from drought and rust; in Iowa, from chinch bugs (two counties reporting a total loss from this cause), also considerable damage from rust; in Michigan, a considerable portion winter killed, but notwithstanding this, the crop will be about equal to that of last year; the Wisconsin crop suffered considerably from chinch bugs, and some from rust and hot weather; in Missouri chinch bugs and wet weather at the time and after harvesting caused considerable loss; in Minnesota the chief loss was from chinch bugs, two counties reporting a total loss, and in some counties the most injury was caused by hot winds in July; in Dakota the greatest loss was caused by hot winds, although early frost cut off a portion of the crop; in Kansas little damage was sustained from any cause, and the crop is, therefore, very much larger than that of last year; Nebraska, Kentucky, and Iowa also show an increase.

The following estimate of the crop in the principal wheat-growing States is based on the acreage planted in those States, as estimated by the Department of Agriculture, and the average yield as reported by the *Farmer's Review* correspondents:

Kentucky—Acreage, 1,015,018; average yield, 14 bushels; total, 14,400,252 bushels, against 11,113,000 bushels in 1887, as reported by the Department of Agriculture.

Ohio—Acreage, 2,356,487; average yield, 12 bushels; total, 28,277,795 bushels, against 35,885,000 bushels in 1887.

Indiana—Acreage, 2,549,895; average yield, 13 bushels; total, 33,148,635 bushels, against 37,828,000 in 1887.

Illinois—Acreage, 1,988,575; average yield, 15 bushels; total, 29,828,625 bushels, against 36,861,000 in 1887.

Iowa—Acreage, 2,468,081; average yield 11.5 bushels; total, 28,393,281 bushels, against 26,837,000 in 1887.

Missouri—Acreage, 1,541,742; average yield, 15 bushels; total, 23,120,130 bushels, against 27,144,000 in 1887.

Kansas—Acreage, 752,741; average yield, 18 bushels; total, 13,549,938 bushels, against 7,600,000 bushels in 1887.

Nebraska—Acreage, 1,560,000; average yield, 13 bushels; total, 20,280,260 bushels, against 16,585,000 in 1887.

Michigan—Acreage 1,406,520; average yield, 15 bushels; total 21,097,800 bushels, against 21,600,000 in 1887.

Wisconsin—Acreage, 1,141,387; average yield, 11 bushels; total, 12,555,257 bushels, against 15,063,000 bushels in 1887.

Minnesota—Acreage, 3,035,351; average yield 7 bushels; total, 21,247,317 bushels, against 33,240,000 bushels in 1887.

Dakota—Acreage, 3,304,5 3, average yield, 9 bushels; total, 29,740,257 bushels, against 52,406,000 bushels in 1887.

Total for the eleven States and Dakota, 282,840,352 bushels.

Allowing for the decrease in the area planted in the Southern and Eastern States, reported by the Department of Agriculture and for an increase in acreage in the Western States and Territories not mentioned above, and assuming that the yield per acre will be equal to that of last year, we estimate the crop in the said States and Territories to be 136,158,020 bushels, which, added to the total in the above eleven States and Dakota, would make a total of 418,998,372 bushels, against 446,329,000 bushels, the total wheat crop of 1887, as reported by the Department of Agriculture.

LATER NEWS.

CHARLES MATTHEWS, sixty years old, inflicted thirty different wounds in his breast with a knife, at Springfield, Mass., killing himself. Besides these wounds he severed his windpipe. He had been on a protracted spree, and stabbed himself while suffering from delirium tremens.

A MURDEROUS assault was made at Elizabeth, N. J., upon Colonel Rufus King, Jr., a member of Governor Green's staff, by unknown thugs.

THOMAS L. BARNES, a Philadelphia butcher, who has been a monoman ac on religious subjects, sacrificed his only grandchild by dropping it out of a third story window, dashing the infant's brains out.

IN a quarrel in the Valley Iron Mill at Pittsburg, Penn., Matt Burns attacked and fatally injured John Walter with a red hot iron puddle.

THE stage from Jerome was "held up" near Sanderson Station, Arizona, by one man. A small amount of money was so cured from the five passengers. The mail was untouched.

THE President has returned thirteen private pension bills to Congress without his approval.

SENOR DON PEDRO PEREZ ZELIDON, the new United States Minister from Costa Rica, has just arrived at Washington.

COUNT PULIO REAL, Consul General of Spain to Canada, committed suicide at Quebec by shooting. He was despondent because of financial difficulties.

MARCELINA CAMPOS, a colored woman, 114 years of age, has just died at Havana, Cuba. She leaves a ninety-year-old son—her second one—many grandchildren, great-grandchildren, great-great-grandchildren, and a twelve-year-old great-great-great-grandson.

THE Afghan rising against British rule has been crushed. Ishak's troops have surrendered, and Ishak himself has taken refuge in Bokhara.

DENNIS SCANLON has committed suicide at Newburg, N. Y. He tied an iron coupling pin to his neck and jumped off the dock into the Hudson River.

A RAILROAD collision near Shippenburg, Penn., resulted in one man being killed and a number of persons being injured.

THE State of Mississippi has raised her yellow fever quarantine.

A ROBBER named Murchy, who had plundered the Manitoba House at Fargo, Dakota, was traced to Moorhead, Minn., by two policemen named Thompson and Poull. Murchy was encountered in a dance house at Moorhead. He shot Poull dead, and Thompson at once got the drop on him and wounded him fatally in the neck.

MR. F. J. STIMPSON, marine reporter of Mackinaw City, Mich., fell out of his boat and was drowned. He had been engaged in his business at the straits for seventeen years.

A GANG of boy burglars broke into the bank at Ravenswood, W. Va., and stole about $400. They started to drill into the safe, but it was too strong for them.

PRAIRIE fires in Oliver County, Dakota, have destroyed an enormous amount of hay gathered in for the winter. The Oliver County Court House narrowly escaped destruction.

A RESOLUTION passed both houses of Congress providing for an immediate adjournment of those bodies *sine die*.

THE United States Treasury Department has decided that maple sugar must pay the same duty as other sugars and be subject to the same tests.

THE Brazilian Government has promoted Joao Arthur de Souza Correia, Minister resident at Madrid, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington.

EMPEROR WILLIAM of Germany, accompanied by King Humbert of Italy, visited the ruins of Pompeii, and collected some relics of antiquity. They then returned to Rome, and the ancient Coliseum and Forum were illuminated in their honor. The German Emperor returned to Berlin.

THE price of coal has advanced fifty cents per ton in London, England, owing to the strike of the miners.

It has always been an open question how many people were burned to death in the great Chicago fire. The Chicago *Times*, in a recent issue, says that altogether 117 bodies were taken from the smouldering ruins of the city

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

CONGRESSMEN ASHBEL P. FITCH and Samuel S. Cox have been renominated for Congress by Tammany Hall in their respective districts in New York City.

MR. AND MRS. HENRY COWELL, of Osterville, Mass., and Mr. and Mrs. Howard Lovell, formerly of Osterville, but now of New York, tried to drive across the track at West Barnstable, Mass. The engine struck the wagon and Mr. and Mrs. Lovell and Mr. Cowell were instantly killed. Mrs. Cowell's arm was badly mangled and she was internally injured.

THE United States gunboat Petrel has been launched from Cramp's ship yard at Baltimore in the presence of a number of distinguished army and navy officials. She is the smallest of the vessels that compose the new navy.

TWENTY-SEVEN victims of the Mud Run disaster were buried at Pleasant Valley, Penn.

JOHN WATERS was stoned to death at Pittsfield, Mass., by a party of drunken men whose orgies he and his wife had interrupted.

WHILE Mrs. William Morgan, of Donaldson, Penn., was sitting in her dining-room nursing her infant her six-year-old son picked up a shotgun and discharged it. The entire charge entered the head, face, breast and shoulders of the unfortunate woman and the back and head of the infant, fatally wounding them.

FIRE resulting from an explosion of gas destroyed the Cameron Colliery at Shamokin, Penn., entailing a loss of $75,000.

A FRESHET in the Penobscot River has caused great damage to pulp mills and paper factories. Bangor, Me., has been partially under water, and the damage to machinery and buildings is enormous.

South and West.

FIELDS, the outgoing County Treasurer of Wanbansee county, Kan., is a defaulter in the sum of $20,000.

THIEVES robbed an excursion train on the Wabash road in Indiana and secured $20,000, after which they escaped.

AT Bevier, Mo., striking coal-miners attacked their substitutes, fatally wounding several, and killing Thomas Wardell, the principal mine owner.

A PAY train, containing $10,000, plunged into a gap at Reno Gulch, Dakota, and three masked men attempted to rob it. Paymaster Reemer opened fire on the robbers and instantly killed John Clark. John Wilson was fatally wounded, and the third man, named Johnson, escaped. The three were ranchmen of the Black Hills.

ALL the cracker bakers between Pittsburg and the Rocky Mountains have agreed to advance the price of all crackers on account of the wheat corner, the range being from half to one and a half cents a pound.

A COLORED girl named Pauline McCoy, nineteen years old, has been hanged at Union Springs, Ala., for the murder of Annie Jorand, a fourteen-year-old white child, last February, whom she killed in order to obtain her clothes. The execution was private.

THE strike of the Chicago street car employes has been settled and the men have resumed work. A practical victory was won by the strikers, although concessions were made on both sides.

DR. C. K. GREGG, son of the Episcopal Bishop of Texas, shot and killed himself at McKinney, Texas, while suffering from the effects of a hypodermic injection of cocaine, with which he was experimenting.

CHARLES MORAN, JR., son of the New York banker of the same name, was shot and killed near Waco, Texas, by C. W. West, with whom he had forced a quarrel.

CHANG YANG HUEN, the Chinese Minister to the United States, has arrived from Peru and proceeded to Washington.

THE non-fulfillment of the full terms of his agreement by Yerkes, the Chicago street railroad man, has led to a renewal of the street disturbances and of the strike.

JOSEPH JOINER was lynched by citizens, indignant at his career of crime, on his way to jail at Hulto, Texas.

LEWIS EDWARDS, a colored murderer, was shot dead by a party of masked men who broke into the jail at Jessup, Ga.

HON. JOHN WENTWORTH, better known as "Long John," a wealthy citizen and a famous pioneer of Chicago, has died of old age.

Washington.

JUDGE SAWYER of the United States Circuit Court in Washington, has issued two writs of habeas corpus to test the validity of the Chinese Exclusion act.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has nominated E. P. Earle, of Alabama, to be Consul at Cognac.

SECRETARY WHITNEY has been informed that a large crack in the sternpost of the recently launched steel cruiser Baltimore will delay the completion of that vessel several months.

MRS. CLEVELAND has returned to Washington from her vacation in the Adirondacks. She was accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Folsom, and Dr. Ward, of Albany. The party was met at the station by the President and were driven to the Executive Mansion.

A LARGE delegation of Sioux chiefs has arrived in Washington, to consult in reference to the proposed cession of a part of their reservation.

THE President approved the act for the relief of settlers on the old Camp Sheridan military reservation; the joint resolution for the enclosure of certain points on the battlefield of Gettysburg; the act in regard to the settlement of boundary lines between Connecticut and Rhode Island; the joint resolution in aid of the sufferers from yellow fever, and the act making enlisted men of the signal corps responsible for public property.

A DECISION has been rendered by Judge Sawyer in the United States Circuit Court, San Francisco, upon two test cases under the recent Chinese Exclusion act. The Court affirms the constitutionality of the act, and holds that all Chinese now in the San Francisco harbor, as well as those on the way from China, must be sent back.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has approved the act authorizing the establishment of life-saving stations along the coast.

MRS. ADA M. BETTINGER, of Lincoln, Neb., has been admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court, being the third woman accorded this privilege.

THE Senate has confirmed the following nominations: Harry E. Shields, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Seattle, Washington Territory; George S. Durvee, to be United States Attorney for the District of New Jersey, and James A. Moore, to be United States Marshal for Nevada.

Foreign.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, paid a visit to the Vatican in Rome and held an interview of twenty-three minutes with the Pope.

THE election of representatives in Hayti to choose a President resulted in favor of Senator Legitime. The palace was attacked by General Thetemaque, the opposition candidate. The forces under Legitime repelled the attack, and a desperate battle ensued, in which Thetemaque and 100 of his followers were killed.

A REVOLUTION has taken place in Bolivia. The leaders of the revolt are two men named Pacheco and Rivadenera. President Arce as eped to La Paz, where he is busily engaged in organizing troops. Sucre was occupied by Indians, and the mutinous troops have disbanded. The only authorities in the capital are the two leaders of the revolt.

A CONSPIRACY against the Dutch residents in Java has been discovered at Madion. Forty-two of the ringleaders in the movement were arrested, and eleven others who refused to surrender were killed.

FORTY thousand copies of Dr. Mackenzie's book on Emperor Frederick's case have been seized at Leipsic by the police. The book is not allowed to be sold in Berlin. The police have seized copies exposed for sale at book stores in Berlin.

THE French Chamber of Deputies has assembled, and Premier Floquet introduced his bill to revise the Constitution.

LORD MOUNT TEMPLE, a wealthy and famous Englishman, is dead. He was seventy-seven years of age and leaves no heir.

THE German Emperor, accompanied by King Humbert of Italy and the Duke d'Aosta visited Naples, and was enthusiastically received by the populace.

A COURIER has arrived from the Congo (African Free State bringing details of the death of Major Partelot, who was killed by a porter in the Stanley relief expedition in revenge for ill-treatment. The murderer was placed under arrest and has since been hanged.

FLOODS IN CHINA.

More Than 10,000 People Drowned in a Single District.

News just received from China is to the effect that on the night of August 18 seven and a half inches of rain fell in Peking, and immense volumes of water collected in the ravines about Lien-li-Ho and suddenly broke in upon twenty villages. More than 10,000 people were drowned and large number of draught animals.

The villages in the valleys near Peking are in danger every season, as the hills are destitute of trees and the waters flow together in fearful torrents unimpeded by the vegetation. News of the catastrophe was brought by missionaries who have been living near the scene of the disaster.

STARVING FAMILIES.

The Wolf at the Doors of Dakota Farmhouses.

Pitiful Destitution in the Far Northwest.

The frost which came in August, destroying a very large portion of the wheat crop in a dozen counties of North Dakota, and the prairie fires which have been sweeping over that region during the past three weeks have wiped out houses, barns, granaries and almost every means of subsistence, leaving hundreds of families on the verge of winter without provisions or fuel, and in many cases wholly without means. So bad has the situation become that committees have been appointed at Grand Forks, Fargo, Devil's Lake, Jamestown and Dunseith to visit St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago to solicit aid in money, clothing and provisions.

Mr. Jonathan Harpman, was sent from Devil's Lake to investigate the condition of the suffering people. A week ago he went to a settlement of seventy families of Hebrews living in Cleveland township of Ramsey county, and of them he says: "The people are absolutely destitute of food and fuel, and something must be done, and immediately, or they will starve to death.

"The real condition of the people beggars description. Men, women and children are in rags, and they haven't a cent of money in the world. Their crops were totally destroyed. Their land, stock and farm implements are mortgaged up to their full value, and the mortgagers are threatening foreclosure. I spent Friday afternoon, Saturday and Sunday in going from house to house giving encouragement and promise of aid. The most absolute distress prevailed everywhere. Women and children were crying, and men were going barefooted and in rags. One place I called at was the home of a minister who had just come from Europe. The people told him that he must not stay, that they could not support him and that he would starve. He replied that he had no money to leave with and would have to remain and share their lot. His house consisted of only one room, with nothing but a dirt floor. He was accompanied by his wife and two small children. One of the latter was wrapped up in a crib in order to keep warm, and the other was blue and shivering with cold and emaciated with hunger. There was no fuel, with the exception of a little dry manure, which is all that any of the families have to burn, and all they had to eat were dry crusts of bread, which were lying upon an otherwise bare and empty shelf.

"All of the houses," said Mr. Harpman, "lacked not only the modern conveniences, but all of the ordinary necessities of life. Six of us took dinner at the house of the only man in the settlement who had saved all his crop, and were compelled to eat our meal with one knife, three forks and three spoons.

"The people have lived on potatoes since August and now their supply of them is about exhausted. The potato crop in most cases did not yield the seed that was planted. The Manitoba road has agreed to carry supplies to the settlement free of charge, and now what we want and must have is instant and immediate relief in the shape of fuel and food. They can get along without clothes by staying in the house, but they cannot live without food. The people will starve unless they get help at once."

Mr. Harpmann then enumerated some of the cases which led to this usual suffering in this particular colony. It seems that this is the third year they have been located there; the first year was devoted entirely to breaking land and getting it ready for crops. To do this, the settler who is without means must mortgage his pre-emption in order to obtain funds to buy cattle and machinery and provisions for the first year, during which there is no return from the land. The stock are usually mortgaged for supplies and the necessaries of life. During the second year the crops are generally light and the farmers don't expect to much more than pay their living expenses and the interest on their mortgages. Last year the crops were a good deal above the average for the second year, and the farmers were greatly encouraged for the outlook for this year, and consequently made big preparations for an unusually large crop, expecting to be able to realize enough to pay their mortgages and have enough left to live on until the fourth year.

The frosts which came in August completely destroyed all of the wheat there was, as well as all vegetables, even those which are as hardy as turnips. It is claimed that the frost was sufficiently severe to freeze a quarter of an inch of ice in low places.

CHIEFS AT THE CAPITAL.

Sixty-One Prominent Sioux at the Interior Department.

The sixty-one chiefs and sub-chiefs from the great Sioux reservation in Dakota, composing the delegations from the several tribes of the Sioux nation, which have come to Washington to confer with the President and the Secretary of the Interior, and to present their objections to the law recently passed by Congress for the relinquishment of 11,000,000 acres of the reservation, were escorted to the Interior Department at 10 o'clock the other morning by their respective agents. All the chiefs, as well as the interpreters, wore civilized dress, with the exception of moccasins, but each wore conspicuously earrings, ornaments, or trinkets of some kind peculiar to their race. Rarely has so notably a delegation of Indians appeared in Washington. Prominent among them were Sitting Bull, who "made the medicine" for the Custer massacre; Gall, who commanded the Indians in that fight; John Grass, said to be the most intelligent Indian in the whole Sioux nation, and several others of prominence among their people. Assistant Secretary Muldrow, the members of the Sioux Commission, Indian Commissioner Oberly, R. V. Belt, Chief of the Indian Division of the Secretary's office; Mr. Peel, Chairman of the House Indian Committee, and Delegate Gifford of Dakota occupied seats near the Secretary. When all had been seated the Rev. Mr. Cleveland, a member of the Sioux Commission, offered a prayer in the Sioux language, asking for the presence and guidance of the Great Spirit in the council. The Indians stood with bowed heads during the prayer, and at its close Secretary Vilas addressed them. He explained in details the methods which he had adopted to secure a faithful and honest and free expression of their wishes with respect to the law. He said that the Commission had been instructed to fully and with absolute faithfulness interpret to them the provisions of the act. Every Indian over 18 years of age had been furnished with a copy of the act, so that he might have it interpreted for himself if he doubted the official interpretation. The Secretary said that the chiefs before him had been selected to come to Washington and lay before him and the President their objections to the act. He would gladly hear their objections and would give them every opportunity to explain fully their wishes in the matter.

Several of the Chiefs responded through an interpreter, saying they were too tired after their long journey to talk, and at their request the council was postponed for a couple of days.

PETROLEUM EXPLODES.

The Bodies of Victims Scattered Broadcast in Calais Harbor.

The force of an explosion of petroleum gas on board the French steamer Ville de Calais, which had just arrived at Calais, France, from Philadelphia, tore off the deck and partly carried away her sides. Only the forward portion of the vessel sank, and the fire raged fiercely in that portion above water. Other shipping lying in the vicinity of the steamer was much damaged by the explosion.

The loss of life was great. Portions of a dozen bodies were found lying on the quays, arms, legs and heads being scattered about in shocking confusion. It is supposed that the ignition of gas generated in the hold caused the explosion. Four bodies have been found. Fragments of iron were blown incredible distances, and all the windows of the carriages in the railway stations were broken by the explosion.

The Standard Oil Company of New York received a cable dispatch announcing that from twenty to twenty-five persons perished in the explosion.

FATAL COLLISION.

Eight Hungarians Killed Through a Flagman's Carelessness.

A terrible railroad accident has occurred on the Pottsville branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, which resulted in the killing of eight men and the injuring of twenty-four others. A Lehigh gravel train and a Pennsylvania Railroad fast freight collided near Tamanend Siding, Penn.

The gravel train was backing on a siding when the freight train, which was running on orders, approached at a high rate of speed and went crashing into the cars ahead. It is said that the flagman did not get back far enough to signal the freight, which struck the caboose of the gravel train, the latter containing a batch of Hungarian laborers, six of whom were instantly killed. Twenty-six were injured, two of them dying while being conveyed to the hospital.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

Senate Proceedings.

193D DAY.—A bill was introduced providing that the rate of pension for total disability incurred in the naval service of the United States during the late war shall be $50 per month, whenever it shall appear that the pensioner was on board any war vessel of the United States during an engagement with the enemy, for which the officers and crew of the vessel received the thanks of the Secretary of the Navy for gallantry and endurance....Debate on the Senate Tariff bill was participated in by Messrs. Chace, Aldrich, Reagan, Call and Hawley.

194TH DAY.—The first Tuesday in December next was fixed for the consideration of the Pacific Railroad Funding bill....Three pension vetoes were received from the President....The debate upon the tariff bill continued: Mr. Vest spoke, and was answered by Mr. Allison.

195TH DAY.—Mr. Cockerell spoke for four hours on the Senate substitute for the Mills bill. Messrs. Allison and Aldrich replied.

196TH DAY.—A resolution was offered by Mr. Allison for a recess, to extend to November 19. It was opposed by Messrs. Cockrell, Reagan and Saulsbury, all of whom advocated an adjournment sine die....Mr. Teller delivered an argument in opposition to the financial policy of the Administration, especially that feature of it which limits the purchase of interest bearing bonds and deposits in banks....Mr. George asked for an indefinite leave of absence, which was granted.

197TH DAY.—The Senate resumed consideration of the tariff bill. Mr. Aldrich spoke in reply to Mr. Vest's statements, taking up the tables prepared by the Bureau of Statistics. He was followed by Mr. Hale, who spoke briefly in favor of the Senate bill. A running debate between Mr. Eustis and Mr. Teller ensued, after which Mr. Cockrell took the floor. Soon after the reassembling of the Senate after the noon hour, Mr. Allison offered his resolution for a recess of Congress to November 19, but Mr. Brown moved an amendment to the effect that Congress adjourn sine die at 1 o'clock the following Saturday, which was immediately carried.

House Proceedings.

232D DAY.—The report of the special committee upon the library building, exonerating Mr. Stahlnecker, of New York, was presented and agreed to....The House, in Committee of the Whole, took up the Senate bill for the incorporation of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua.

233D DAY.—Mr. Sowden introduced a bill pensioning all soldiers and sailors who were disabled in the Government service, also pensioning all soldiers and sailors of the late war after reaching the age of sixty-eight.... The bill providing for the electoral count was passed without amendment....A bill authorizing Rufus Hatch, H. K. Viele, Charles Ingersoll and others to construct a bridge across the Hudson River from New York City to New Jersey was introduced....A bill was referred providing for the assembling of the fifty-first and subsequent Congresses on the 4th of March at 1 P. M., when an adjournment shall be immediately taken until the first Monday in December following, unless the President expresses a wish to the contrary.

234TH DAY.—The House refused to consider the Eight-Hour bill....Mr. Oates called up his resolution for final adjournment, but no action was taken on the subject because of a lack of a quorum.

235TH DAY.—Another adjournment resolution was offered and after a sharp struggle to obtain immediate action it was referred to the Ways and Means Committee....Mr. Cox took the floor on a question of privilege, and declared that unfrankable matter which had been sent out under his signature was not sent by him and declared the frank was a forgery.

236TH DAY.—The announcement that the Senate had passed an adjournment resolution was made to the House at 1 o'clock, and was greeted with applause by the handful of members present. The House remained in session until 4:30 o'clock, but transacted no business of importance beyond adopting the Senate adjournment resolution.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

WASHINGTON is negotiating for Wise and Conway, of Boston.

GALVIN, of Pittsburg, has surprised all by his skillful pitching this year.

BOSTON is weak at first and second bases and deficient in base-running.

CHICAGO papers estimate the club profits for the season at about $75,000.

TOLEDO this season has had seven pitchers and an equal number of catchers.

THREE times this season have the New Yorks been shut out without a run.

THE Allentown, Easton, Davenport and Sioux City Clubs have disbanded.

LANDMAN, Jersey City's phenomenon, won every championship game he pitched.

DALRYMPLE will winter in Chicago and resume his regular winter railroad work.

THE addition of Corkhill and Collins has greatly strengthened the Brooklyn Club.

KELLY'S work for Boston this season has in all departments been a disappointment.

POOR playing and cold weather can't keep the people away from the games in Boston.

THERE have been thirteen games this season where a nine has been shut out without a hit.

IT has been so cold in Milwaukee that several players wore ear-muffs during one game.

BEARD, of the Syracuse champions, is said to have struck out but three times this season.

THE Jersey City Club has retired from the field for the season. It is said that the club lost $12,000.

CORKHILL'S last act as a member of the Cincinnati Club was to strike out with two men on bases.

BROOKLYN will play a number of exhibition games with League clubs before the season concludes.

THIS is the first season in the history of the Association that the Louisvilles did not cut a figure in the race.

IN the fifteen games played last season for the world's championship, Latham stole half the bases for St. Louis.

IT is a curious fact that Clarkson, of the Bostons, received his worst pounding of the year from his old Chicago team.

THE Philadelphia Club has only made sixteen home runs this season, six of which were credited to Wood and three to Andrews.

SINCE Burns, Smith and Purcell were removed from the Baltimore club, there has been a marked improvement in the team's playing.

NEW ORLEANS is working industriously to organize a league and wants to take in two or three Texas towns, but Charleston don't want any Texas.

"ZACK" PHELPS, of the Louisvilles, is spoken of as President of the American Association next season in place of Wheeler Wikoff, the present head.

A SHORT time ago Anson offered Duffy to the Bostons for $3000; now the Chicago captain says the little rightfielder cannot be purchased for triple that sum.

FOR a small man Ryan, of the Chicagos, has done terrific batting this season. His record includes sixteen home runs, ten three baggers and thirty-two doubles.

DONOVAN, of the Londons, who is in such great demand by League and Association clubs, made 165 hits, 115 runs and stole 80 bases. The London Club asks $3500 for his release.

THE LABOR WORLD.

THERE are 280,000 women milliners.

THE annual output of our nail mills is 800,000 tons.

ABOUT 200,000 women find employment as dressmakers.

STRIKING cigarmakers in Havana are coming to the United States.

OVER 100,000 anthracite miners are employed by six or seven men.

KEOKUK, Iowa, has adopted the eight-hour rule for all its city employes.

T. B. BARRY has resigned from the general executive board of the Knights of Labor.

AGITATION has brought about the abolition of contract prison labor in Minnesota.

THE Pittsburg glass factories have resumed work, giving 7000 operatives employment.

KANSAS will make a vigorous and persistent protest against convict labor in the mines.

THERE are 200,000 arc lights in use in the United States, and 1,000,000 incandescent lamps.

THE biggest passenger engines used in this country are the long-legged flyers of the Pennsylvania Road.

A PITTSBURG man has invented a nail machine which will do twice the work that present machines accomplish and at $5 a ton less.

A CALIFORNIA company, with a capital of $1,000,000, will establish a big iron plant near Milford, Utah, that will employ about 2600 men.

THE Hebrew Peddlers' Union, of New York, has requested Mayor Hewitt not to allow boys under sixteen to pursue the vocation.

THE rapid introduction of the electric light into Northwestern sawmills shows the progressive spirit of the lumbermen of this region.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 7, of New York, has engaged an instructor to teach its members the technical points in English composition.

THURMAN'S LETTER.

The Democratic Vice Presidential Candidate Accepts.

The following is the letter of acceptance of the Hon. Allen G. Thurman:

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 12.

To Hon. Patrick A. Collins and others, Committee:

GENTLEMEN—In obedience to custom I send you this formal acceptance of my nomination for the office of Vice-President, made by the National Convention of the Democratic party at St. Louis.

When you did me the honor to call upon me at Columbus and officially notify me of my nomination I expressed to you my sense of obligation to the Convention, and stated that, although I had not sought the nomination, I did not feel at liberty under the circumstances to decline it.

I approve the platform of the St. Louis Convention and cannot too strongly express my dissent from the heretical teachings of the monopolists that the welfare of a people can be promoted by a system of exorbitant taxation far in excess of the wants of the Government. The idea that a people can be enriched by heavy and unnecessary taxation, that a man's condition can be improved by taxing him on all he wears, on all his tools and implements of industry, is an obvious absurdity. To fill the vaults of the Treasury with an idle surplus for which the government has no legitimate use, and to thereby deprive the people of currency needed for the business and daily wants, and to create a powerful and dangerous stimulus to extravagance and corruption in the expenditures of the government, seems to me to be a policy at variance with every sound principle of government and of political economy.

The necessity of reducing taxation to prevent such an accumulation of surplus revenue and the consequent depletion of the circulating medium is so apparent that no party dares to deny it. We seek to reduce the taxes upon the necessaries of life: our opponents seek to increase them.

We say give to the masses of people cheap and good clothing, cheap blankets, cheap tools and cheap lumber.

The Republicans, by their platform and their leaders in the Senate, by their proposed bill, say increase the taxes on clothing and blankets and thereby increase their cost; maintain a high duty on all the tools and implements of the, farmer and mechanic and upon the lumber which they need for the construction of modest dwellings, shops and barns, and thereby prevent their obtaining these necessaries at reasonable prices.

Much is said about competition of American laborers with the pauper labor of Europe; but does not every man who looks around him see and know that an immense majority of the laborers in America are not engaged in what are called the protected industries, and as to those who are employed in such industries is it not undeniable that the duties proposed by the Democratic measure, called the Mills bill, far exceed the difference between American and European wages, and that therefore if it were admitted that our workingmen can be protected by tariffs against cheaper labor they would be fully protected and more than protected by that bill.

Does not every well informed man know that the increase in price of home manufactures produced by a high tariff does not go into the pockets of laboring men, but only tends to swell the profits of others. It seems that if the policy of the Democratic party is plainly presented, all must understand that we seek to make the cost of living less and at the same time to increase the share of the laboring man in benefits of national prosperity and growth.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALLEN G. THURMAN.

A BRITISHER'S SQUAW WIFE.

A Wealthy Englishman Marries a Beautiful Sioux Maiden.

Henry Ashburton, the young son of a wealthy manufacturer at Leeds, England, is now the husband of a beautiful Indian maiden at Standing Rock Agency in Dakota. He and several gentlemen from the East were making a tour of the West, and paid a visit to that Sioux agency. They had no sooner become settled in their tent than an Indian girl, the daughter of a chief, who had been watching the party, rushed in, and throwing her arms around Ashburton's neck, kissed him passionately and repeatedly. The young Englishman was surprised, but did not protest, and when the girl had satisfied her longing for kissing he grasped her around the waist and did some kissing himself. Not much was thought of this by Ashburton's companions until it was learned that the osculatory proceeding constituted a marriage under the Sioux law. Ashburton didn't object and is now living with the girl, notwithstanding the protests of his companions, who did everything in their power to dissuade him. He appears enamoured of his Indian wife, while the latter is jealously fond of him and follows him wherever he goes like a dog. Ashburton swears that he will never desert his bride.

The groom is a manly, handsome young Englishman, who says he proposes to take his copper-skinned wife to the old country with him and present her to his people.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

THE Emperor of China is in his eighteenth year.

JAY GOULD says his health no longer worries him.

PATTI, the great singer, is writing her autobiography.

THE King of Portugal is a translator of Shakespeare.

THE Russian Czar is soon to make a visit to Jerusalem and its holy places.

LADY DUDLEY, the famous English beauty, is as white as a pond lily.

MRS. CLEVELAND has been making use of her fall outing in the Adirondacks.

THE Queen of Italy, whose teeth are fine, keeps an American dentist always at court.

IT is feared that the Mikado of Japan has contracted a pronounced habit of alcoholism.

THE King of Denmark will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of his reign on November 15.

R. GUNNER, once Emperor Maximillian's aide, is now keeper of a news stand at Dallas, Texas.

SINCE he got back alive the Emperor of Brazil is receiving all sorts of manifestations of the people's joy.

BARON HUENE, of the Russian Imperial Guards, has married a daughter of ex-Minister Lathrop, of Detroit.

ROBERT J. BURDETTE, the humorist, has been licensed to preach by the Baptist Church, to which he belongs.

FRANK HATTON, the ex-Postmaster General, has drifted into business as the Western agent for a newly invented stove.

GENERAL BOULANGER has resumed his daily receptions in Paris, and the agitation in his behalf has been recommenced.

FATHER SCHLEYER, the inventor of Volapuk, is dead. A fund for a monument to his memory will be raised by his followers.

EX-GOV. ALBERT G. PORTER, of Indiana, is a portly looking gentleman of medium height, with a well kept gray beard and the air of a banker.

MR. GLADSTONE has recommenced his autumnal recreation of tree felling. He prefers to cut oaks, and leaves the sycamores for younger hands.

THE German Emperor on his rides at the army manœuvres is accompanied by a mounted soldier, carrying an imperial purple standard on a lance.

IT is said that Master Workman Powderly, of the K. of L., who has for some time past been studying law, will soon make application for admission to the bar.

A PROMINENT woman lawyer of Ohio is Miss Florence Cromise, of Tiffin. She has been in active practice for fifteen years, and has secured a competence and a large list of clients.

GENERAL JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, the ex-Confederate leader, is living quietly at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco. He is the last of the officers of the Confederacy to bear the full rank of General.

CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, of New Jersey, has a fortune of $12,000,000, which is invested about equally in real estate and railroad stocks and bonds. He is a large holder of Washington real estate.

BOTH in this country and in Great Britain the name of the great Irish leader Parnell is pronounced by many as though accented on the last syllable. The *Pall Mall Gazette* instructs its readers to put the accent on the first syllable, *Parnell*.

B. P. HUTCHINSON, the Chicago wheat manipulator, is averse to having his photograph taken and has never allowed a photographer to point a camera at him. His son said a few days ago that he would give $1000 to get a photograph of his father.

THE richest man in the National House of Representatives is Congressman W. L. Scott, of Pennsylvania. His fortune is said to reach $ 0,000,000, the bulk of which was made from mines and railroads. Mr. Scott is also noted for being one of the best dressed men in Congress.

To do the work of locomotives upon the common roads of the country, and the equivalent of that which has been done upon the railroads the past year, would require, in round numbers, 54,000,000 horses and 13,500,000 men.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

CHOLERA prevails in the Philippine Islands.

THE attempt to organize a grave-stone trust has failed.

FOUR German frigates have been ordered off to Zanzibar.

MINNEAPOLIS bakers fix the price of bread at seven cents a loaf.

THERE will be a national exhibition in Palermo, Italy, in 1891.

THE Canadian Government has ordered a survey of the St. Clair River.

ENGLAND and Italy have formed a maritime alliance against France.

WISCONSIN cranberries have been damaged twenty-five per cent. by frost.

EXTENSIVE opium smuggling across the Dakota border has been discovered.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S tour has aroused great enthusiasm throughout Germany.

TOM KING, the once famous English pugilist, who defeated Heenan and Mace, is dead.

THERE is now no lumber in the Canadian market. All of next season's cut has been sold.

A SHORTAGE of $40,000 has been found in the office of the Public Administrator of New Orleans.

POISONED candy is being sent around Canada by some unknown person through the mail.

A CUNARD steamer will shortly begin monthly service between Halifax and the West Indies.

P. J. REES, Chief of Police at Milwaukee, has been removed from office on charges of incompetency.

THE English Currency Commission has not been able to agree on the question of a bimetalic standard.

SEATTLE, Washington Territory, is shipping large quantities of fresh halibut to Gloucester, Mass.

THE amount of loss to creditors in England and Wales through bankruptcy last year was $35,574,525.

KING OTTO, of Bavaria, is sinking very fast, and his fits of insanity are now more frequent and violent.

A BEAUTY show at Wiesbaden, Germany, ends in a free fight among the competitors, the result of jealousy.

GREAT destitution prevails in Dakota because of the failure of the wheat crop, and an appeal is made for aid.

THE court house and jail at Sac City, Iowa, has burned. A prisoner named Charles Carson was burned to death.

PASTEUR'S method for preventing anthrax among sheep and cattle has been tried successfully in New South Wales.

THERE are $402,000,000 in mortgages on lands, lots and chattels in Illinois, of which $142,000,000 are in farm mortgages.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY has put up a new building which will be devoted to the scientific breeding of bugs and other insects.

THE New York Bureau of Encumbrances has removed 211 telegraph poles and 269,727 feet of wire from the streets of that city.

AMERICANS have captured fifteen diplomas, twenty-six gold, six silver and three bronze medals, at the Brussels International Exposition.

A SAN FRANCISCO jury estimates a man's legs at $50,000, at least that is the verdict given George Smith, whose legs were paralyzed by an injury.

A YOUNG woman of twenty-two and a female companion stopped and held up a London, England, laboring man and went through him thoroughly.

SAMUEL C. PRATT was parboiled in the baths at Hot Springs, Nev